The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny but becoming cloudy by night. Temperature around 80. Yesterday—High, 74; low, 55.

The Washington Post

News Every Hour On the Hour
Direct from our News Room at The Washington Post
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Truman Issues Rules for Jap Control; U. S. to Break Up All Heavy Industries

90,000 More Due to Strike In Few Days; 235,000 Idle

UAW Asks Vote In GMC Plants; Refinery Walkout Shuts Gas Stations

By Alfred Friendly

Determined to prevent too drastic cuts in wartime earnings, more than 235,000 workers throughout the Nation were on strike yesterday to enforce demands for hourly pay increases. An additional 90,000 were expected to join the walkout within the next few days.

This was the strike situation last night in the principal industries affected:

1. Gasoline. In Texas and the Midwest, where 21,500 CIO oil refinery workers were on strike, thousands of filling stations were closed down and municipal officials made emergency plans to conserve critically short supplies. Although the union president asked workers to defer additional strike action, no improvement was expected before a Tuesday meeting of labor and management.

2. Automobiles. In Detroit, where 85,000 to 90,000 workers were idle as a direct or indirect result of wildcat strikes, the CIO United Auto Workers formally petitioned the Government to take a strike vote among the 350,000 employes of 96 General Motors plants throughout the country.

3. Lumber. A strike of 60,000 logging and sawmill workers to begin at midnight in four northwestern States was a virtual certainty after Labor Department conciliation efforts failed completely. The stoppage will be a heavy blow to speedy revival of construction. Resultant closure of wooden box and crate factories seriously endangers the Northwest's fruit harvest.

4. Building service. In New York, a strike call was issued for 30,000 elevator operators and maintenance workers. Elevator service, as well as work done by firemen, porters, watchmen and superintendents, is likely to be suspended in from 2000 to 5000 business and apartment buildings. The strike date has not yet been set.

Will Remain on Job

In Washington, meanwhile, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach announced that the members of the War Labor Board assured him they would remain on the job to effectuate "the orderly termination of the board's work." The Secretary gave no further indication, however, of whether he intended to use the WLB as a principal means of obtaining settlements in new strikes, or whether he intended for it simply to clean up pending business.

The virtually complete shutdown in three of the Nation's five principal oil refining areas jeopardized motor transportation throughout the country. Biggest threat to autoists in the East lay in the Texas Gulf Coast area stoppage, where work was almost at a standstill.

Rationing Resumed in Toledo

Gasoline rationing, already reinstituted yesterday in Toledo, Ohio, may be necessary in other Midwest cities. Stocks in Chicago were expected to last only one or two days. In Detroit, 65 per cent of the city's filling stations were shut down and the remainder operated on a voluntary rationing plan. Most Ann Arbor, Mich., stations were shut, and in Flint, Mich., oil companies were setting up a 4000-gallon reserve for emergency needs.

A. O. Smith, president of the CIO Oil Workers Union, appealed to workers not yet on strike to postpone their plans for joining the walkouts pending the outcome of a meeting under the United States Conciliation Service auspices, scheduled for Tuesday in Chicago. Principal issue which conciliators will attempt to settle is the union's demand for 30 per cent hourly wage increases.

Under Smith-Connally Act

The petition for a strike vote in General Motors plants was in accordance with provisions of the Smith-Connally Act, and followed the UAW's previously announced plan for beginning with General

See LABOR, Page 2, Column 5.

Air Raid Warden Post Fund Given Hospital

A fund of $161.50, assets of the Colonial Village Air Raid Warden Post, Zone 39, has been turned over to the Arlington Hospital to be used for purchase of junior wheel chairs, it was learned yesterday.

All Aboard for Island Picnic

Associated Press Photo

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES TOWN—Standing on the superstructure of the SS Maryland, President Truman waves as the ship leaves its dock for Jefferson Island in the Chesapeake Bay, where he will attend an old-fashioned political party outing. His military aid, Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan, stands at his side

Stag Outing Lures Truman For Weekend

By James E. Chinn

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 22.—President Truman got away from it all today in the seclusion of the Jefferson Islands Club for a rendezvous with fun.

With 75 old cronies, he frolicked and did what men usually do on a picnic at the exclusive shrine for Democrats out in the middle of Chesapeake Bay. The formal announcement merely described the affair as a "seafood outing."

Exactly what the President did to while away the time, no one knows except the 75 good Democrats who accompanied him to the swank old club for the big time celebration. Newspaper reporters were barred from the islands. So were women.

Attorney Is Host

Host at the shindig was Russell M. Arundel, a Washington attorney, who threw the party to honor former Representative James Barnes (D., Ill.), who until recently was one of the Roosevelt appointed White House secretaries with a passion for anonymity.

Most of the Cabinet and nearly all Democratic leaders, big and small, were invited to the outing which will not wind up until tomorrow afternoon. Aside from the 75 who accompanied Mr. Truman today, the crowd will be augmented tomorrow by 150 more, most of them members of Congress.

Washington was as quiet as a holiday when the President left the White House at 8:30 a. m. for the celebration at the Jefferson Islands Club—the first big political gathering the place has seen since President Roosevelt held a "peace feast" there in July, 1935.

Five-Car Caravan

A caravan of five cars carrying Mr. Truman and a few of the special guests and newsmen moved

See OUTING, Page 2, Column 8.

Travel Easier, But Transport Is Still Packed

Air Priorities Cut And Civilians Have More Train Space

Heavy passenger traffic continues to pour in and out of this world Capital despite the end of the global war, the change of season and the end of gasoline rationing.

This weekend and those of the immediate future are expected to prove no exception, with travel reaching peaks during the football season, Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

Trains, aircraft and buses entering and leaving Washington are reported packed to capacity with the demands for travel accommodations maintaining a steadily increasing pressure. This despite increasing traffic on the highways.

Travel Priorities Cut

But the exhileratin gnews of VJ-Day brought some welcome respite to civilian travelers. Since then the armed services have reduced priority travel on planes from 85 to 95 per cent. Hundreds of pullmans, day coaches and baggage cars earmarked for East-Yest military transport are back on regular routes.

The Office of Defense Transportation has blacked-out its "please don't travel" campaigns, and travel media are vieing for patronage. Still, it's no time to take a trip to Chicago or Calcutta with casual unconcern. Here are a few pertinent points to consider:

AIR: Traffic at the Washington National Airport is establishing a new all-time record each month. Planes arriving and departing in July numbered 14,368; in August 14,800. Passengers in July numbered 72,000 and 74,000 in August, and these figures are exclusive of

See TRAVEL, Page 3, Column 4.

Grabs Victim Near Hotel

Police Seek Man Who Attacked 3 Women, Cut 1; Rescuer Hurt

Police last night were still seeking a Negro who attacked three women, knifed one of them and slashed a man who came to the rescue in Union Station Plaza early yesterday.

Mrs. Dorothy Lindner, 23, a ticket seller at Union Station was the most seriously injured victim. She is in Casualty Hospital suffering from cuts about the face and body that required more than 100 stitches. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Z. Bloom, hurried here from Cumberland, Md., to her bedside.

The Negro first accosted Mrs. John Dietz, 19, and her sister-in-law, Miss Emma Dietz, 20, shortly after they had arrived from their home in Manchester, Conn. They were walking across the station plaza toward their hotel when the Negro grabbed Mrs. Dietz.

He threw her to the ground. Miss Dietz hit the assailant on the head with a suitcase she was carrying.

At this stage, Harry J. Rush, 29, of 80 Delafield, pl., nw., a clerk at the Addressograph-Multigraph Sales Agency, 1206 H st., nw., happened on the scene and tussled with the Negro.

He suffered several cuts from a knife wielded by the attacker but succeeded in driving the man off. Rush was treated at Casualty Hospital and went home. The two women went to their rooms at the Senate Hotel.

Mrs. Lindner was attacked approximately 20 minutes after the assault upon Mrs. Dietz and her sister-in-law.

She was within a few doors of her rooming house at 229 F st. ne., when a Negro grabbed her from behind. The man, thought by police to have been doped or drunk, hacked at her with a knife.

One of the slashes on her throat missed the jugular vein by a frac-

See ATTACK, Page 2, Column 2.

Private Firm Favored by Slums Bill

Redevelopment Plan for Blighted Areas to Go to Senate Tomorrow

Plans to give private builders preference in a sweeping redevelopment program for the District's blighted areas will be proposed in the Senate tomorrow.

Provisions of the bill sponsored by Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), Harold Burton (R., Ohio) and Arthur Capper (R., Kans.):

1. Private builders would be permitted to overbid public builders in sale of lands for redevelopment but not vice versa.

2. A city agency would be set up to acquire land in or near blighted areas, clear and equip it with utilities and dispose of it for redevelopment or redevelop the area itself.

Would Trim NCHA Powers

3. National Capital Housing Authority would be stripped of powers to buy, trade, or accept as gifts any land except that offered by the city agency.

4. Building and loan companies and Federal savings and loan companies would be empowered to lend up to $2,000 for repairs or improvements of housing.

Low rent housing is defined in the bill as housing to be rented for no more than $13 a month per room, exclusive of utilities. Public low rent housing is defined as "that to be rented at annual cost no higher than one fifth of the maximum income in the "lower fifth" income group.

The bill is a new measure embodying parts of a bill for slum clearance introduced earlier this year by Capper.

Approval of a Senate District Subcommittee is expected tomorrow. The full Senate District Committee will meet Tuesday.

Twenty Million Grant Provided

The city agency authorized by the bill will be known as the District of Columbia Development Land Agency and granted a 20-million-dollar revolving fund in trust over a period of 10 years.

It will sell land acquired to public or private redevelopment companies or to individuals or partnerships.

The bill specifically states that two or more private companies may form corporations to secure and redevelop property offered by the city agency.

Under its terms, National Capital Park and Planning Commission would be charged with recommending what sites should be redeveloped. After approval by District Commissioners, public hearings would be held. Public and private agencies and groups which would be affected by such acquisition would be informed.

Would Designate Type

If District Commissioners decided to redevelop the recommended site, the Commission would draw detailed plans for its redevelopment, designating whether low-cost housing, apartments, rental projects, or industrial projects shall be built thereon.

The agency would acquire the land by purchase, exchange, gift. If the sale price is controversial, the Attorney General of the United States would set a fair price.

After preparing the area for redevelopment, the city agency may offer the land for sale or lease with or without private bidding, but a public hearing is required within 10 days of the sale to insure public knowledge of sale terms.

Injured Farmer Cuts Off Hand With Penknife

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 22 (AP).—Robert Lamping, 34, amputated his right hand two inches above the wrist with a penknife yesterday after it had caught in a combine.

He then walked a quarter of a mile to his father's farm, obtained an automobile and started to a hospital, when his brother met him on the road and drove the car the remainder of the trip.

Dr. John Cody of St. Joseph's Hospital operated on Lamping, cutting three additional inches off the injured member. Cody said Lamping had lost much blood but was in good condition today.

Lamping, a farmer from near Minooka, is married and has two children.

Lieut. Epes Convicted of Killing Wife

Life Imprisonment Mandatory as Jury Recommends Mercy; New Trial Plea Made

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 22 (AP).—Lieut. Samuel C. Epes, 27, was today convicted, with mercy recommended, of the State's accusation of poisoning his pretty young wife.

Life imprisonment is mandatory. The jury deliberated three hours.

Its verdict came at 5:15 p. m. (EWT), in a courtroom crowded to overflowing with curious, eager spectators, mostly women.

Epes, scion of a prominent Virginia family, showed no emotion as he heard the verdict.

Chief Defense Counsel Edgar A. Brown immediately moved for a new trial. Judge A. L. Gaston said he would hear the motion argued Monday.

Bobby-Soxers Wait

While the jury deliberated behind locked doors the crowded courtroom audience, dominated by bobby-soxers, appeared determined to sit out the jury. Many notes were dropped at the lieutenant's vacant place at the defense table. He was in an adjoining room.

"I am praying for you. A Friend," one note dropped by a young girl read.

Another quoted from St. John 14:22:31, "Arise, Let Us Go Hence."

The case reached its climax without the defendant taking the stand. The defense, unexpectedly, decided to offer no testimony.

By this maneuver, the defense, besides opening the argument to the jury, also got in the last appearance before the jury.

Admitted Burial

Brown reiterated the defense contention that the State, despite a long parade of witnesses, had failed to produce any evidence which went beyond Epes' own statement to officers when he was arrested.

Epes at that time admitted that in a moment of panic he buried his pretty young school teacher wife in an abandoned foxhole after she died from an overdose of sedative.

Solicitor T. Pou Taylor, who made the State's closing summation, dwelt at length upon Epes' letters to pretty Nelson Kingsland of Lake Charles, La. The defendant had admitted spending a "platonic" weekend with the girl the State calls the "other woman in the case" in a New Orleans hotel.

Cost Estimate Of New Baltimore Highway Trimmed

Baltimore, Sept. 22 (AP).—Preliminary plans for a thorough-Baltimore Highway which could be constructed for an estimated $24,800,000 instead of the $40,000,000 originally figured have been presented to Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin and are to be given to the city council.

McKeldin said he would ask the council to hear Chief City Engineer Nathan Smith immediately on his recommendation that money be appropriated from the Express Highway Bond issue for the preparation of working plans.

The new program would call for utilization of comparatively short sections of four existing streets. Some objectors protested it would not eliminate North-South grade crossings over the expressway at busy central sections but Smith said it would relieve the North-South bottlenecks by taking much of the traffic and getting it off other streets.

He also said it would collect traffic from the New Washington Blvd., from the Annapolis rd. and from Curtis Bay as well as relieving movement of vehicles from the wholesale district.

Wally and Windsor Arrive in Paris

Paris, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in France today for an indefinite stay, planning to divide their time between their former home in Paris and a rented villa on the Riviera.

The duke said he planned to go to London next month for "a short visit."

The duke and his American-born wife arrived at Le Havre this morning on the United States transport Argentina.

Including Hirohito's Fortune

MacArthur Orders Japanese To Reveal Empire's Finances

Tokyo, Sept. 22, (AP)—General MacArthur pried into Japan's greatest state secrets today by demanding an accounting of the Empire's finances, including Emperor Hirohito's fortune—reputedly the world's largest.

The order was considered only a prelude to a deeper inquiry into the immense wealth of the munitions makers and merchant princes who under Washington's latest directive must be dragged from positions of power.

It was intended to give the Allies precise information and a tight hold over financial agencies and the methods which enabled an essentially poor country like Japan to underwrite eight years of war.

Other Developments

The order was just another crack from the occupational whip in an action-packed day which saw these other developments:

1. MacArthur ordered the arrest of Gen. Nobuyuke Abe, lately deposed governor of Korea and former premier who was closely aligned with the military and the conquests in China.

2. He told the Japanese naval police force, which had hoped to keep 11,269 men under arms, to demobilize before October 31.

3. Vice Premier Fuminaro Konoye stepped into the controversy eddying around Hirohito by declaring the emperor's adbication would be "disastrous" to a Japan facing starvation and mass unemployment. There have been reports that Hirohito was considering abdication but Konoye said they were without foundation.

Contributing to Woes

The big industrialists who occupation authorities now propose to drag down from positions of power and influence themselves were contributing to Japan's woes.

Domei agency reported the house of Mitsubishi was releasing war mobilized workers from heavy industry without any decision on reconversion. The houses of Sumitomo and Yasuda were "inactive."

Only the house of Mitsui appeared to have a plan to meet the dire days ahead this winter, and was reported concentrating on the civilian fields of lumbering, agriculture and real estate.

Konoye himself said at a press conference the government had made no progress toward food importations because of shipping shortages and disrupted transport but had begun plans for building 300,000 new homes.

MacArthur's order for a financial accounting demanded an answer to the questions concerning private financial transactions within a week, and the government's within two weeks.

It called for reports on all financial agreements in effect on De-

See OCCUPY, Page 2, Column 7.

Explain Row About Japan, Acheson Asked

Wherry Wants Reply Tomorrow on Wrangle Over MacArthur

A public explanation of the row between the State Department and General MacArthur over the Japanese occupation policy was asked of Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson yesterday by Senate Minority Whip Kenneth S. Wherry.

Wherry submitted a list of 10 questions concerning the controversy and asked for answers Monday, when the Senate will again consider Acheson's nomination as Undersecretary of State.

Amazed by Statement

The Nebraska Senator expressed amazement "to read in The Washington Post of Thursday, September 20, your rebuke of General MacArthur and your views relative to our future relationships with Japan."

He asked if the statements, which were given by Acheson in a press interview, represented the acting Secretary's views. He said the interview prompted him to ask the 10 questions.

Wherry told Acheson that he requested an answer by Monday, "since my further interest in your confirmation will be largely conditioned by your answers."

Opposed His Nomination

After General MacArthur had announced that, within six months, U. S. occupation forces in Japan could be cut to 200,000 and soldiers released from Pacific service, Acheson said that the civilian Government, and not the military, would dictate occupation policies.

Wherry, one of the Senators

See WHERRY, Page 2, Column 3.

Red Rejection Of Waterway Plan Reported

Internationalizing Is Said to Have the Backing of Truman

London, Sept. 22 (U.P.).—The Soviet Union was reported today to have refused to discuss an American proposal—which has the personal backing of President Truman—for the internationalization of Europe's inland waterways. The proposal was made in connection with the Balkan peace treaties now under consideration by the Foreign Ministers Council.

United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes suggested that internationalization of the Danube be considered while the peace treaty with Romania, which has the river for most of its southern border, was under discussion.

Rejection Is Reported

Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov was said to have rejected Byrnes' suggestion, although the Soviet Union has signed an agreement on use of the Danube with the Hungarian provisional government. His action and Russia's Hungarian agreement were believed to show that Moscow is not very enthusiastic about the waterways scheme, at least in the eastern zone of Europe.

Signs that Russia apparently wanted to bargain over the waterways internationalization scheme disappointed the American delegation. The project is considered vital for equal distribution of relief supplies in middle Europe this winter.

The United States and Great Britain want waterways internationalization divorced entirely from the question of control of the Dardanelles, and kept as far as possible out of politics.

Reports of the waterways tangle came as the foreign ministers, after

See NATIONS, Page 2, Column 1.

Case Sent to House

'Whitewash' Cries Mark Close Of Elliott's 'Bad-Debt' Probe

By the Associated Press

Amid Republican cries of "whitewash," the House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday to refer the Elliott Roosevelt "bad debt" case to the House without further investigation now.

Republican members wrote a minority report demanding further inquiry.

Committee Democrats pushed through 14 to 10 a motion by Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.) which:

1. Holds that John Hartford, grocery chain official, is "justified" in claiming a tax deduction on $196,000 he lost on a $200,000 loan to the late President's son. Committeemen estimated the deduction would mean about $40,000 to Hartford in actual cash.

2. Sends to the House more than 800 pages of evidence and testimony regarding the case for filing as a public document. That will make the reports on Elliott's transaction available in full for the first time.

Doughton told newsmen "this winds up the case." He added, however, that the committee might consider later the question of whether Elliott should pay income tax on the $196,000.

Committee Republicans protested heatedly against the decision in the minority report made public by Representative Knutson (R., Minn.).

They argued that:

1. Testimony of Elliott, Hartford and former Commerce Secretary Jesse Jones—who arranged settlement of the debt—is "in conflict." They said discrepancies exist particularly in the role the late President Roosevelt played in the case.

2. Further investigation should be made, to cover not only ques-

See ELLIOTT, Page 2, Column 1.

Policy Fixed By America Supreme in Occupation

To Use, Not Support Present Regime, And Encourage Liberalization

(Mr. Truman's Text, Page 4.)

By Edward T. Folliard

The United States, having had the dominant role in defeating Japan, will have the supreme voice—the final word—in the control of that conquered land.

This was made clear for the first time last night when the White House made public a statement of initial American policy for Japan, a document the substance of which was wirelessed to Gen. Douglas MacArthur on August 29, two days before the formal surrender terms were signed.

The policy statement, which encourages the Japanese to liberalize their feudal government and does not absolutely bar their use of armed force to do it, say:

"Although every effort will be made, by consultation and by constitution of appropriate advisory bodies, to establish policies for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan which will satisfy the principal Allied powers, in the event of any differences of opinion among them, the policies of the United States will govern."

Other principal points in the initial postsurrender policy as outlined in the White House statement are:

"The policy is to use the existing form of government in Japan, not to support it."

Any changes initiated by the Japanese people or government with a view of modifying the "feudal and autboritarian" tendencies in Japan are to be "permitted and encouraged."

Should the Japanese people or government, in trying to bring about such changes, use "force" against those opposed to changes, General MacArthur must intervene only where it is necessary to protect his own forces and the objectives of the occupation.

Freedom of religious worship will be observed, but ultranationalistic and militaristic organizations will not be permitted to "hide behind the cloak of religion."

Japan, like Germany, is forbidden to have an army or a navy, or to produce any weapons of war.

To Favor "Dissolution"

General MacArthur shall favor a program for the "dissolution" of the large industrial and banking combinations which have exercised control of a great part of Japan's trade and industry.

(A handful of great families have monopolized Japanese business. The four great family houses, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumintomo and Yasuda, have controlled one-third. Mitsui, biggest of all, did well over a tenth of the island empire's business.)

Policies shall be favored in Japan which permit a wide distribution of income and of the ownership of the means of production and trade. To this end General MacArthur is instructed to give encouragement to the development of organizations in labor, industry and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis.

The statement of initial United States policy was issued at the White House by Assistant Press Secretary Eben E. Ayers, while President Truman was enjoying a holiday on Jefferson Island in Chesapeake Bay.

A foreword explained that it had been prepared jointly by the Department of State, the War Department and the Navy Department. The document in substance, this continued, was sent to General MacArthur on August 29, and then after President Truman had approved it on September 6 the whole of it was sent to MacArthur by messenger.

The White House released it in the midst of a controversy over General MacArthur's statement of last Monday that only 200,000 American occupation troops would be needed in Japan after six months. The statement of policy itself makes no mention of the number of troops to be used.

It does say that it is "the desire of the United States to attain its objectives with a minimum commitment of its forces and resources." Accordingly, in view of the character of Japanese society, General MacArthur is instructed to exercise his authority through Japanese governmental machinery and agencies, including the Emperor, to the extent that this satisfactorily furthers United States objectives.

The outline for control of Japan is in sharp contrast to the one

See POLICY, Page 2, Column 2.

25,000 Seen Jobless Here In Early 1946

Reconversion in the District will bring a peak unemployment of 25,000 in February or March of next year, Eugene Meyer, chairman of the District Committee for Economic Development, said yesterday.

"If unemployed workers do not exceed this estimated total, they can be absorbed within three to six months," Meyer contended.

The prediction was made in a statement to Paul G. Hoffman, National chairman of the committee for Economic Development, in response to a telegraphed request for data.

Foresees Minimum Here

At the same time, Meyer expressed the view the Washington area would experience a minimum of unemployment. Local CED surveys suggest, he pointed out, "that there may be a considerable shortage in skilled workers, particularly in the construction field."

The demand for workers here is substantially greater than the supply, Meyer reported. According to United States Employment Service statistics, there are 7000 unemployed workers with 18,000 job openings listed and many shortages not reported.

Highest in Service Trades

Job openings at the present time are highest in the service trades. More than 4000 were listed in August. A great demand also exists for sales, clerical and unskilled workers.

Openings most difficult to fill, however, are in the skilled trades and professional and managerial occupations.

Meyer, who also is chairman of the Postwar Planning Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, reported that approximately 590,000 workers are employed in the metropolitan area.

NATIONS

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once canceling their regular Saturday session, which was set originally for 11 a. m. (B.S.T.—6 a. m. E.W.T.), held a special meeting at 5:30 p. m. (12:30 p. m. E. W. T.). No reason for the abrupt schedule change was given.

Meeting Canceled Suddenly

London, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Council of Foreign Ministers suddenly canceled a morning meeting today, coincident with disclosure of a Russian trade pact reported to give the Soviets control of half of Hungary's economy.

No reason was announced for the cancellation of the session, which was scheduled to discuss a Hungarian peace treaty.

The council met tonight, however, with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov presiding, and "continued the discussion on items on the agenda," a brief communique said.

Today's events tended to increase pessimism among diplomats here over the course of the conferences, which after 11 days have not produced agreement on a single big issue.

British Express Concern

Official British quarters expressed deep concern over the Soviet-Hungarian pact, taking the viewpoint that it was a step toward putting the economic as well as the political life of southeastern Europe under Russian control.

Some quarters said the Americans shared the British annoyance over Russia's unilateral action.

There was speculation whether the British and Americans might bring up at the conference the issue of Russian influence in the Balkans—an issue that has been sidestepped thus far.

Both the British and Americans have insisted that the governments of Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria be reconstituted before peace treaties are signed. The Russians hold that the present Soviet-sponsored governments are democratic and representative.

The trade agreement to which the British object was said to propose the establishment of Soviet-Hungarian combines for the development of coal, oil, steel, railroads and all other basic industries, as well as a joint bank to finance mutual trade.

ELLIOTT

From Page 1

tioning the three principal figures in this loan but on inquiry into other reported debts accumulated by Elliott.

Elliott in a statement read by the committee in secret, said his father's only connection with the arrangement of the loan was assurance to Hartford, on the latter's inquiry, that his son was independent in business and such a deal would not embarrass the President.

"To refer the case of the House in its present incomplete form and without specific recommendation will be received by the country as a whitewash, which in effect it would be," the GOP report declared.

"One Democratic member of the committee described the transaction as 'Messy,' and 'smelling to high heaven.'

"In fairness to Elliott Roosevelt, to the taxpayers and to this great committee, we should not do other than hold a full public hearing."

Today's action followed failure by Republicans yesterday in a move to force appearance of Elliott, Hartford and Jones as witnesses before the committee. Democrats beat down this attempt 11 to 10.

Sorority Girls Smart, Too

Denton, Tex. (U.P.).—the popular notion that sorority girls are good to look at but not very bright, is contradicted by the academic records at North Texas State. A report compiled by the registrar of the college shows that 25 per cent of the sorority members are on the honor roll.

Rabaul Japs Planned Costly Fight for U. S.

Rabaul, New Britain (Delayed) (INS).—It is now possible to disclose that General Imamura, Japarmy commander at Rabaul, had perfected an ingenious defense plan that would have cost tens of thousands of Allied casualties if Gen. Douglas MacArthur had chosen to invade the Jap fortress.

Seizure of Rabaul to provide a new anchorage for the Pacific Fleet had been contemplated.

The plan was abandoned only after the base had been rendered impotent by air attack and MacArthur decided the relatively unfortified Seeadler harbor in the Admiralty Islands offered infinitely better fleet anchorages without the risk of heavy casualties.

Nearly 90,000 Japs at Rabaul had constructed more than 150 miles of underground tunnel defenses and store houses. The base bristled with concealed weapons, including extremely powerful reserves of automatic and heavy artillery arms.

The Japs had more than 50,000 first class rifles, unlimited quantities of ammunition, nearly half a million grenades and sufficient heavy artillery shells to withstand an indefinite siege.

These supplies had been originally intended for use in both the Solomons and New Guinea but aerial neutralization of Rabal kept them isolated there.

As soon as MacArthur learned of Imamura's preparations through intelligence sources, he cancelled the remainder of projected New Britain operations and shifted his forces for a Philippines-bound march from the New Guinea coast.

Imamura evacuated all his air force combat personnel and many technicians by submarine. Of more than 35,000 Jap air corps troops who were at Rabaul during the base's peak of combat activity, less than 5000 remained at the time of surrender.

ATTACK

From Page 1

tion of an inch, physicians at Casualty Hospital said.

The Negro assailant was last seen running across the railroad tracks in back of Union Station a few minutes after the assault.

Unusual angle of the two attacks, police said, is that no attempt was made to rob or rape the victims.

Chief of Detectives Robert J. Barrett said all police have been alerted with a description of the attacker. From fragmentary description given by Mrs. Linder, the man was said to be about 25 years old, stoop-shouldered, wearing a big hat, grey jacket, dark trousers and a torn shirt.

Military Personnel Permits Are Good

Military personnel, whose District driving permits have expired, are allowed to operate motor vehicles 90 days after their discharge or six months after the end of the war on their expired permits, the Department of Traffic and Vehicles announced yesterday.

Permit renewals may be obtained at the Municipal Center without the applicant taking either a written examination or a road test. All applicants must appear in person, however, so that authorities may determine whether they are physically qualified to operate motor vehicles.

Europa, World's Third Largest Liner, Sails Again

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

BOUND FOR THE UNITED STATES—The German steamship Europa, idle for six years and now reconditioned to serve as a troopship, is shown leaving her berth in Bremerhaven for Southampton, England, on the first leg of her trip to the United States. The ship, expected to carry 20,000 troops a month back to this country, is scheduled to arrive in New York tomorrow

WHERRY

From Page 1

who blocked a vote on the Acheson nomination when it first went to Senate floor last Thursday, declared that Acheson's statements had caused "confusion."

One question the Nebraskan posed was:

"Is not the real ground for any quarrel between the State Department and General MacArthur the fact that he did not use the normal channels through which to transmit to the American people his conclusions as to his future needs in Japan, and if he had used the normal channels, what guarantee is there that the American people would have been informed?"

Another question raised was whether or not General Eisenhower has been able to revise his estimate of the force needed to occupy Germany in the light of MacArthur's drastic downward revision.

POLICY

From Page 1

adopted for Germany.

In the case of Germany, four powers—the United States, Russia, Britain and France—have forces of occupation and theoretically an equal voice in matters of policy.

In Japan the United States expects and will "welcome" occupation forces sent in by other nations which took a leading part in the Pacific war. However in the control of Japan, the policies of the United States are to "govern" in the event of any differences of opinion.

The other big difference lies in the fact that whereas, in Germany there is no central German government, in Japan the form of government under Hirohito is to be used although not necessarily "supported."

Landreth Assails Absentee Voting Laws of State

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—Challenging a statement made by William M. Tuck, Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, that the States has been comparatively free of election frauds, State Senator Floyd S. Landreth, Republican gubernatorial candidate, declared in an address here last night that voting irregularities have been numerous, but that no convictions had resulted because they were "hard to put your finger on."

Landreth attacked Virginia's absentee voting laws as the source of irregularities, "and plenty of them, too, when there has been any competition," he added.

He outlined a Republican platform calling for election reforms, a school program in accord with the Denny Commission recommendations, "divorcement of the judiciary from political entanglements," a program of competitive civil service in the selection of State employes not elected by the people, and a health and welfare program "that will safeguard and make secure our needy, aged unfortunates and blind."

Appearing on the program with Landreth were Carl Marshall of Arlington, GOP candidate for lieutenant governor, and Lester Parsons of Norfolk, candidate for attorney general.

Silver Dollars to Pupils

Watertown, Mass. (U.P.).—Carrying out the provisions of an alumnus' will, silver dollars were distributed to all pupils at the Perkins Institution for the Blind on Lincoln's Birthday.

Students Urged To Help Save Tomato Crop

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—Supt. of Morgan Schools Price E. Clark today urged all school children of legal working age to leave their studies and go to the tomato industry in the county and lend a helping hand to save the crop. The students doing such work will not be charged with absences, he said.

The need is acute, he explained, both in the bottomlands where the tomatoes are ready to be picked, and in the processing plants where they must be peeled, processed and packed. Due to the heavy rainy season recently, he said, tomatoes have become overripe to some degree because of increased moisture content and must be processed quickly to save the bulk of the crop.

Morrison's Will Is Admitted to Probate in Md.

The will of Dr. Edward L. Morrison, Washington physician, who maintained a home at Montrose, Md., has been admitted to probate in the Orphans Court at Rockville.

It bequeaths to his widow, Mrs. Jeanette Turner Morrison, all personal property and leaves the residue in trust for her benefit for life or until she remarries.

At Mrs. Morrison's death or remarriage, all that remains of the estate is to go to the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children.

The will does not reveal the value of the estate, which, however, is understood to be large. It was executed July 19, 1928, and names the Union Trust Co. of Washington trustee and executor.

LABOR

From Page 1

Motors in an industry-wide plan to gain 30 per cent hourly pay raises.

The formal notice that a labor dispute exists between the union and GM was telegraphed by UAW Vice President Walter P. Reuther to the National Labor Relations Board, the War Labor Board and the Secretary of Labor. Officials here indicated that unless the dispute is settled beforehand, the vote would take place on October 24. A result favoring the strike is a foregone conclusion. If it takes place, a union spokesman said that the strike would affect not only the 96 GM plants where the union contracts with the company, but also about 40 other GM factories.

Albemarle GOP Plans Active Campaign

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.)—Republicans of the city and county, meeting yesterday in joint session, laid the groundwork for an active campaign here in the November general elections, to be highlighted by the appearance in this city next month of S. Floyd Landreth, of Galax, GOP candidate for Governor, and his running mates on the State ticket.

Senator Landreth's appearance here will spark the GOP campaign in the city and county. He will be accompanied by Carl A. Marshall, of Arlington, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Lester S. Parsons, Tidewater lawyer, seeking to unseat Abram P. Staples, Democratic chice for reelection as Attorney-General.

Maj. R. R. Hogan, of Crozet, was named chairman of a joint committee to arrange for the rally, while Maj. Henry A. Wise, of Carter's Bridge, will assist in preparations along with Col. Henry B. Goodloe and F. Roy Early.

Canadian Newsprint Soon Back to Normal

Poland Spring, Me., Sept. 22 (AP).—Newsprint production in Canada should be "back to the prewar normal by June of next year," R. M. Fowler, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, today told the annual convention of the northeastern division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

SKIPPER—Capt. Benjanim F. Perry of 3733 Kanawha st. nw is the new commanding officer of the reconditioned liner Europa

Ex-Employer Held In Stret Slaying Of Va. Woman

Richmond, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—Willie A. Brittle was held in jail here today on what Police Lieut. J. W. Butler said was a charge of murder after Mrs. Edna M. Griffin was shot to death yesterday afternoon at Seventh and Broad st. while scores of persons were waiting for buses and street cars.

Butler said witnesses stated that Brittle was standing at the entrance of a nearby theater as Mrs. Griffin emerged, and shoved her to the pavement and began firing with a heavy calibre pistol. Five bullets pierced the body of the woman, a former employe of Brittle.

Officer F. B. Wright said Alex Smith, a street car supervisor, wrested the pistol from Brittle's hands and guarded him until police arrived from the nearby headquarters.

Butler said no motive had been established.

OCCUPY

From Page 1

cember 7, 1941, the day the war with America began.

It called for a statement of the current government budget, with all receipts and disbursements from January to August of this year.

It called for full information on banks, insurance companies and all other financial institutions, in most of which the imperial family and the industrialists have interests.

It demanded a list of all directors, executives and major stockholders in the financial institutions, many maintained by such wealthy houses as Mitsui and Mitsubishi under complex interlocking directorates.

MacArthur further required a record of all laws and decrees pertaining to compulsory savings and freezing of gold and foreign assets.

Only a few men know the size of the Emperor's fortune which includes stock in every Japanese enterprise, the nation's choicest lands and some of the finest buildings in Nippon's cities.

The imperial fortune, is commonly supposed to be the largest of any family in the world. A four-story concrete building some 200 yards from the imperial palace houses the offices and a sizable staff charged with the job of keeping the imperial accounts. The building escaped bomb damage.

The imperial household owns stock in every Japanese enterprise. Every corporation upon organizing customarily sets aside a block of stock for the Emperor. This stock may be as much as 30 or 40 per cent of the whole, particularly in case of government-subsidized industry.

The broad survey is expected to affect all major industrial houses and a majority of the top financiers.

Mitsui actually began the climb to power as a private banking institution which fattened itself by making loans to the victors in medieval battles.

Still Maintains Bank

It still maintains a bank as one aspect of enterprises ranging from cotton spinning to shipbuilding and munitions. Other great institutions are similarly extensive.

One of the big industrialists declared today that Japan must reestablish trade with the United States and import cotton, wool, salt, oil, iron, sugar and leather before it could produce the bare essentials of life.

The statement was made in an interview by Chikuhei Nakajima, Japan's minister of commerce and industry and the Nation's leading aircraft manufacturer.

He said it would take Japan from two to five years to get back on its feet. He added that a list of raw materials needed by Japan had been submitted to MacArthur.

Reports Transportation Crisis

President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines told MacArthur that the mass movement of occupation troops from his country to Japan had brought on a crisis by tying up Philippine docks and truck transportation.

"I am sure," he messaged, "you are desirous of doing everything in your power to prevent the civilian supplies situation in the Philippines from becoming critical even though it may temporarily slow up the implementation of military plans for the Japanese occupation."

While the occupation moved smoothly and the first phase of the roundup of suspected war criminals was nearly over, one marked man remained at large.

Lieut. Gen. Kenji Doihara, whose "immediate arrest was ordered Friday by MacArthur, went to the war ministry as usual. The orders had not yet been transmitted to Japan's arresting officers.

George Atchison, jr., named by the State Department as political adviser to MacArthur, arrived here. The veteran of 15 years of diplomatic service in China later will become minister to Siam.

Churchill at Resort

Monte Carlo, Sept. 22 (AP).—Winston Churchill arrived here today from Italy, continuing his vacation.

Heavy Fishing Seen Threat To Industry

By George Hurd

Most serious threat to fishing in the Potomac River is excessive fishing, was the consensus of members of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin upon their return from a three-day survey of the tidewater areas of the river.

Returning to Washington yesterday, members of the group declared that pollution and sedimentation are playing only a minor role in the rapid depletion of the first supply in the Washington-Virginia-Maryland region.

Maryland Senator L. Harold Sothoron, Chairman of the commission, expressed himself as vastly pleased with fist and wildlife conditions along the whole expanse of the lower Potomac. Only one area presents a threat to commercial fishing, he declared, and that is only a local problem arising from the dumping of refuse into Mattawoman Creek by the powder plant at Indian Head, Md. The chairman said that this refuse is quickly dissipated and does not seriously damage fishing.

Poaching Encountered

Principal problems encountered by the commission and the staff of experts on the survey were illegal fishing and poaching in the extreme lower regions of the Potomac. Members of the group, which included many enforcement officials from Virginia and Maryland, were bale to observe first-hand operations of illegal oystermen in the vicinity of Colonial Beach, Va. They watched boats put out into the river, most of them running without lights and with derricks for dragging the oyster beds looming up over their decks.

Edwin Warfield, chairman of the Department of Tidewater Fisheries of Maryland, who put into Colonial Beach with two patrol boats, was forced to leave after attending one meeting when it was reported that more than 100 boats filled with oystermen were "causing trouble" on one of the numerous oyster beds in the vicinity. Maryland operates 35 boats and employs more than 100 men to enforce fishing and other wildlife laws along the coast of the State. Warfield announced that the State soon will put two fast boats int ooperation in an effort to curb illegal fishing and oystering.

Data gathered by the committee and the staq of experts accompanying the party will be studied by committees of the commission and will be used as the basis for future action in furthering improved conditions along the river. The next meeting of the commission will be held here in November.

Woodfield Grange To Elect Monday

Election of officers at a meeting, in the hall at Woodfield, Md., Monday evening is expected to climax the recently inaugurated movement for reorganization of Woodfield Grange, which ceased to function early in the war.

At a recent meeting, Raymond Kemp and Miss Lucille Priest were made temporary master and temporary secretary, respectively, and talks were given by Dr. E. D. Sheets, assistant to the master of the National Grange, and Howard Quinn, assistant to the master of the State Grange. The revived organization is expected to start with something like 30 members, it is understood.

Alfred H. Smith New President of Riverdale Bank

Alfred H. Smith of Branchville, Md., has been elected president of the Citizens Bank of Riverdale to succeed Max Vollberg, the board of directors announced yesterday. Smith operates a concrete, sand and gravel business at Branchville and has been a director of the bank for 14 years.

The retiring president has served in that office since July, 1933, and has been a member of the board of directors since organization of the bank in November, 1928. He will continue to serve as director and chairman of the board.

Vollberg was extended a vote of thanks by the members of the board, pointing out that current assets of the bank total more than $3,800,000, with deposits of $3,500,000. He is retiring as president because of pressure of personal business.

Other officers are: Dr. Joseph S. Caldwell, vice president; G. P. Bickford, vice president; J. B. Waters, jr., cashier, and York D. Hollingsworth, assistant cashier.

Mother Sees Son Fall To Death From Plane

Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 22 (AP).—While his mother watched, Howard Hagaman, 16, fell 1500 feet to his death today from an airplane in which Lincoln Army Air Field fliers were giving him an exhibition ride.

Lieut. R. H. Patterson, pilot, said the plane had been flying upside down and that the farm youth's safety belt must have come unfastened. His mother, Mrs. Justine Hagaman, was hysterical after watching the plummeting body.

OUTING

From Page 1

leisurely through Washington, out to the Bladensburg Peace Cross and then on to Annapolis. An hour and 20 minutes later, the Presidential party pulled up to the dock at the United States Naval Academy.

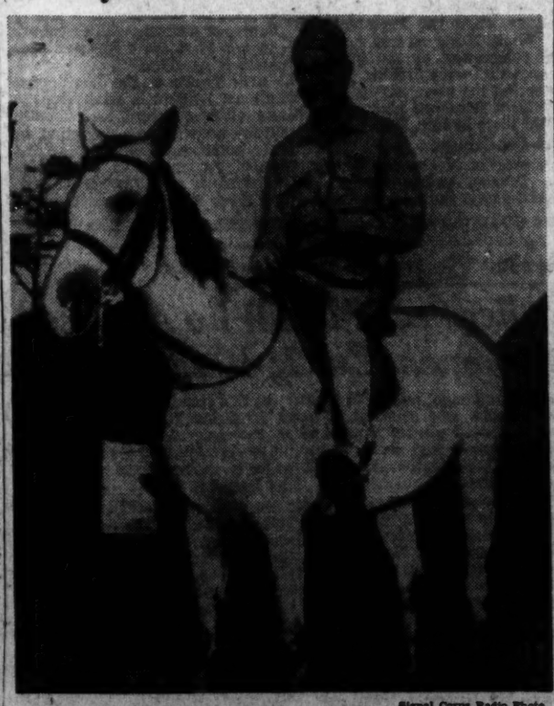
Awaiting were a group of gold braid naval officers headed by Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, the Academy's new superintendent, and the 150-foot pilot boat, Maryland, with steam up. The President went aboard, trailed by the other guests. And from the bridge he waved to the newsmen he left behind.

Japs Head Homeward

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

WITH ALL THEIR GOODS—A Japanese family, their possessions loaded in the cart they push before them, move through a Tokyo street on their way home

Halsey Rides White Horse



Signal Corps Radio Photo

BUT NOT THE EMPEROR'S—Admiral William F. Halsey promised to ride Emperor Hirohito's white horse through the streets of Tokyo but when the steed was designated as private property it loked as though the admiral would have to stick to boats. Then war correspondents supplied a substitute steed and here is the Third Fleet commander uneasy in the saddle but fulfilling his promise

Europa En Route With Many Area Men

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

On the Europa

New York, Sept. 22 (AP).—Arrivals on the Europa September 24 will include:

WASHINGTON

Karafa, Corpl. Pete, 44 S st. nw.
Schow, T/5 Ira L., 1405 Somerset pl. nw.
Grimes, Pvt. Thomas G., 2216 31st st. se.
Zweig, Capt. Oscar, 4607 Conn.
Hartley, S/Sergt. Benjamin F., 922 F st. nw.
Montgomery, S/Sergt. Elwood, 13 D st. ne.
Grimes, Sergt. Robert E., 1207 C st. ne.
Bates, S/Sergt. Donald P.
Zubchenok, S/Sergt. Alex, 617 19th st. nw.
Neuhausel, S/Sergt. George C., 1301 15th st. nw.
Fox, Corpl. Isaac N., 715 Ingraham st. nw.
Norris, Corpl. Eppa L. jr., 3003 24th st. ne.
Zimmerman, Corpl. James E., 1705 Bay st. ne.
McMahon, T/5 Bernard J., 231 Seventh st. ne.

VIRGINIA

Mitchell, Sergt. Fred J., Tappahannock.
Glanzer, CWO Edgar H., Arlington.
Collins, WOJG James F., Hilton Village.
Howell, M/Sergt. David H., Inman.
Smith, First Sergt. James F., 26 Preston st., Abingdon.
Simpson, T/Sergt. Charlie J., 819 Cabell st., Lynchburg.
Johnson, S/Sergt. Douglas, Greenlee.
Kirk, S/Sergt. Clifford T., St. Charles.
Eanes, Sergt. Robert H., Roanoke.
Hodge, T/4 Jasper E., Deerfield.
Shumate, T/4 William N., Strasburg.
Vaughn, T/4 Homer D., Fries.
Gibson, Corpl. William N., Mineral.
Metcalf, Corpl. George T., Wachapreague.
Carter, T/5 William E., 1708 Peter Paul blvd., Richmond.
Farris, T/5 Vernon W., Fairfield.
Toman, T/5 James E., Route 2, Waynesboro.
Gibson, Pfc. Jesse L., Pennington Gap.
Watson, Pfc. James L., Castlewood.
Wills, Pfc. Albert C., Route 1, Box 556, Sandsten.
Flowers, Pvt. Herbert H., Vinton.
Karicoff, Pvt. Lonnie, jr., Churchville.
Stroud, Maj. Macon G., 413 Albemarle ave., Roanoke.
Clements, Capt. Thomas H., 208 Meridian ave., Hopewell.
Tolley, Capt. Howard E., 212 S. Fairfax st., Alexandria.
Bailey, T/Sergt. Clifford F., Bristol.
Joynes, T/Sergt. William F., 517 Poole St., Norfolk.
Argabright, S/Sergt. Charles C., Hilltop.
Holmes, S/Sergt. George B., 538 Carolina ave., Norfolk.
Pearson, S/Sergt. Leo F., The Plains.
Walls, S/Sergt. Herman E., Lanexa.
Snyder, Sergt. Edward W., 4322 County st., Portsmouth.
Swank, Sergt. William L., 124 26th st. Newport News.
Thurston, Sergt. Frank A., 2727 Hanes ave. Richmond.
Traylor, Sergt. William E., 408 Wythe st., Petersburg.
Lynch, Corpl. Jimmy W., Box 470A Route 2, Roanoke.
Miles, Corpl. Louis W., Rustburt.
Hart, Pfc. Robert D., 1211 N. 35th st., Richmond.
Johnson, Col. Marcellus R., jr., 100 Pershinger rd., Roanoke.
Laird, M/Sergt. George J., 524 Graydon Park, Norfolk.
Orreyson, Pfc. Earl O., Box 96, Route 1, Vienna.
Stryker, Maj. John M., 503 N. Addison st., Richmond.
Vose, Maj. Fred C., Warrenton.
Sabo, CWO, Alexander B., 314 Pear ave., Hampton.
Hugo, T/Sergt. Hunter W., 208 Ivalco st., Norfolk.
Peaco, T/Sergt. Harman W., 404 Main st., Clifton Forge.
Bolling, S/Sergt. Russell A., 217 N. 38th st., Richmond.
Eponn, S/Sergt. Calvin B., 202 S. Main st., Suffolk.
Coulter, S/Sergt. William A., 1016 Staunton ave., Roanoke.
Greene, S/Sergt. Arland E., 732 Murray ave., Roanoke.
Hite, Sergt. William A., Dundas.
Lipscomb, S/Sergt. Joseph C., Route 1, Randolph.
Martin, S/Sergt. Wilbur B., Route 1, Lynch.
Barrett, Sergt. Charles M., 404 West Main st., Luray.
Castell, Sergt. Robert S., Bonny Blue.
Hatfield, Sergt. Joseph A., Burdette.
Howell, Sergt. Harry A., 3200 Maplewood ave., Richmond.
Patrick, Sergt. William G., Faber.
Witt, Sergt. Lewis S., Route 1, Lynchburg.
Turner, T/4 Archie R., Route 3, Bassett.
Armstrong, Corpl. Clyde B., Route 7, Petersburg Pike, Richmond.
Davis, Corpl. James S., 1911 N. 22d st., Richmond.
Harmon, Corpl. Clarence E., 1061 West 42d st., Norfolk.
McCormack, Corpl. Richard S., 301 Chestnut st., Covington.
Elswick, Pfc. Leon, Buchanan.
Whetzel, Pfc. Herbert R., Mount Jackson.
Linn, First Lieut. Verda L. B., 1028 26th st., Newport News.
Winston, First Lieut. Ernestine, Nelson.

MARYLAND

Stresewski, S/Sergt. Edward A., Joppa rd., Fullerton.
Merrill, Maj. Alden S., 2705 Colston dr., Chevy Chase.
Higinbotham, M/Sergt. Edward B., Belair.
Barnes, T/3 Walter L., Sykesville.
Murphy, T/4 John J., Frederick.
Bailey, T/5 Milford M., Owings Mills.
Crossley, Pfc. Charles F., Sudlersville.
Swann, Pvt. William E., Riverdale.
Lawrie, First Lieut. Justin T., Silver Spring.
Barrish, S/Sergt. Jacob J., Fort Meade.
Dick, S/Sergt. Francis L., Belair.
Keilholtz, S/Sergt. Charles A., Emmitsburg.
Quirk, S/Sergt. Thomas W., Havre de Grace.
Smith, Corpl. George W., Brentwood.
Turner, Corpl. Herbert F., Odenton.
Anderson, Pfc. Edward L., Chestertown.
Weber, First Lieut. James L., Oakland.
MacFarlane, S/Sergt. John B., Cumberland.
Miles, S/Sergt. Warren D., Laurel.
Hayes, Corpl. Robert E., Sykesville.
Vinchkoski, Corpl. Ambrose J., Odenton.

Coming In at Boston

Boston, Sept. 22.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS Henry Gibbins:

WASHINGTON

Speer, Lieut. Col., care Rev. McBride, Harewood rd.
Cowell, Pfc. Warren R., 103 33d st. ne.
Kyne, Capt. Jack, jr., 1915 16th st. nw.
Cocke, S/Sergt. George D., care C. M. Malone, Woodley Park Towers.
Waikart, Maj. William H., 1805 23d st. se.
Bell, T/4 Thomas H., 2809 Franklin st. ne.
Henley, Pfc. Edward D., 4211 Cathedral ave. nw.
Smith, Pfc. Thomas, 1341 Newton, st. ne.

MARYLAND

Myers, Pfc. Walter W., Westminster.
Trumpower, T/5 Harold, Clear Spring.
Johnson, T/3 John V., Cabin John.
Bell, T/4 Vance E., Rockville.
Pardoe, T/4 Clifford F., Lusby.
Anderson, T/5 Ellsworth N., jr., Plumpoint.
Lane, T/5 Harry O., Owings.
Roe, S/Sergt. Donald E., Easton.
Twigg, Pfc. Lloyd J., Cumberland.
Pence, Sergt. Bert, Grandsville.
Talone, Sergt. John J., Mount Rainier.
Cassady, Corpl. Oscar, Greenbelt.
Rutkowski, T/Sergt. Joseph A., Essex.
Goetzinger, T/4 Melvin J., Essex.
Gadow, Corpl. Robert E., Preston.
Unverzagt, Sergt. Franklin O., Hurlock.
Steinbacher, T/5 George J., Fullerton.
Braskey, Sergt. John J., Pekin.

VIRGINIA

Bowen, Pfc. Ernest W., Meredithville.
Campbell, Pfc. Thomas L., Route 2, Waynesboro.
Carpenter, Pfc. Woodrow W., Brightwood.
Lytton, Pfc. Romeo G., Quicksburg.
Owen, Pvt. Paul V., 31040 Stuart ave, Richmond.
Simmons, Pvt. Ivory R., Route 2, Norfolk.
Williams, T/Sergt. James E., 322 S. Royal ave., Front Royal.
Mock, S/Sergt. Matthew F., jr., Abingdon.
Robey, S/Sergt. Virgil L., 2384 Oakland ave., Richmond.
Woody, S/Sergt. Cary R., 2001 Pocahontas st., Lynchburg.
Gordon, Sergt. Manfred T., 901 West Franklin st., Richmond.
Dellinger, T/4 Dwight E., Route 3, Edinburg.
Ruby, T/4 John P., Woodstock.
Seamster, T/4 Mervin H., 603 Third st., South Boston.
Smoot, T/4 Bruce I., Woodstock.
Barrow, T/5 Thomas O., 205 East Main st., Abingdon.
Dill, T/5 James B., jr., Millboro Springs.
Posey, T/5 Isaac F., Route 2, Manassas.
Reynolds, Herman F., Route 1, Chatham.
Tipton, T/5 Herbert M., Ripdan.
Wilhelm, Capt. Walter L., jr., 609 Greenwood rd., Roanoke.
Byrd, T/5 Edward, Route 2, Pen Hook.
Glass, T/5 Glenn, Route 1, Clarkton.
Mike, T/3 Anthony B., 253 Hickford st., Phoebus.
Frannock, Sergt. Albert, Galax.
Driscoll, Sergt. James F., Roanoke.
Sutherland, T/4 Paul S., Clinchfield.
Taylor, T/4 Kershin, Hundred.
Glasser, T/5 Jesse D., 1000 Grayson st., Norfolk.
Maggard, T/5 Carl J., Pound.
McGhee, T/5 Russell, Snydersville.
Roose, T/5 Gerald L., 2115 East Cary, Richmond.
Lawson, Pfc. Bill, jr., Dumfield.
Levin, Pvt. Frank., 23 S. Davis ave., Richmond.
Franklin, WOJG Benjamin T., Clinchport.
Swortzel, Sergt. Frederick H., Stuarts Draft.
Arney, Corpl. Roy, Norton.
Smith, Corpl. Luther L., Route 15, Culpeper.
Hudgins, Pvt. Edward O., Route 1, Danville.
Hamilton, S/Sergt. Howard K., Richland.
Jones, S/Sergt. Luther E., Pennington Gap.
Barb, T/4 Gilbert G., Basye.
Hicks, T/4 Paul C., Box 464, Marion.
Perkins, T/4 John G., Route 1, Sandstone.
Marugha, T/5 David, 146 So. Morgantown st., Fairchange.
Carr, Pfc. Roy L., 1118 Morton ave. se., Roanoke.
Drumwright, Pfc. Linwood P., 1706 Fifth ave., Richmond.
Walker, Corpl. Woodrow W., 128 Gray st., Danville.
Davis, Pfc. Arnold C., Route 2, Elkton.
Owens, Pfc. Henry C., Prater.
Grausl, M/Sergt, Franz A., Cobham.
Allen, Sergt. Lloyd E., Route 1, Thaxton.
Smith, Sergt. Jesse, Route 1, Ararat.
Crockett, Corpl. Roy I., Pocahontas.
Bayne, T/5 Charlie F., Culpeper.
Downs, Pfc. Andrew C., 2323 Nottingham st., Arlington.

In at Patrick Henry

Camp Patrick Henry, Va., Sept. 21.—1516 men arrived at Camp Patrick Henry today on the following ships: F. S. Key, 23; H. T. Paine, 715; J. R. Lenon, 55; B. Zane, 723. Units arriving were 161st Ordnance Disposal Squadron, 46th Dental Prosthetic Detachment, 459th Dental Prosthetic Detachment, 800th Postal Unit.

WASHINGTON

Local men were:
Allen, Pfc. Harvey C.
Sandberg, T/4 Fred.
Donaldson, T/5 Cleveland T., 1214 Queen st. ne.
Leverone, Pfc. Joseph B., 213 Webster st.

Aboard the Cranston

New York, Sept. 22.—The following men were scheduled to arrive here yesterday aboard the SS Cranston Victory:

WASHINGTON

Cobbe, Capt. Jerome F., 9 5th st.
Stark, S/Sergt. Francis W., 1656 Park rd.
Banes, S/Sergt. George A., 1112 16th st.
Chamber, Sergt. Rayfield, 341 I st.

VIRGINIA

Pharr, Capt. Percy P., 830 Tazewell ave., Roanoke.
Brown, T/5 Joseph H., 2416 Park ave., Richmond.
Gilbert, T/5 Clinton S., 2824 16th st., Arlington.
Addison, Pfc. Herman E., 413 Washington st., Bristol.
Cody, Pfc. Allen B., Jonesville.
Hirst, Pfc. Herbert M., 2811 N 23d st., Arlington.
Holmes, Pfc. Floyd R., jr., Dryden.
McLendon, Pfc. Lonnie P., Front Royal.
Butler, Pvt. Samuel J., Richmond.
Rice, Pvt. Roosevelt, 506 John st., Danville.
Williams, Pvt. Theda R., 268 Park ave., Suffolk.
Murrell, M/Sergt. Gilfred A., 306 Lynchburg ave., Petersburg.
Vail, M/Sergt. Harry L., 351 Fudge st., Covington.
Winfield, M/Sergt. William O., 411 Mulberry st., Norfolk.
Harrell, T/Sergt. Orville W., 2704 Semmes ave., Richmond.
Berger, S/Sergt. Wallace R., 1210 Quinn st., Arlington.
Carneal, S/Sergt. Richard L., 2819 Broad st., Richmond.
Seal, S/Sergt. Edward, Gainbore.
Soot, S/Sergt., Roy C., Strasburg.
Baker, T4. Harold, Pound.
Orr, Corpl. Walter L., Catham Hill.
Hull, Major, Charles M., 1121 Grace st., Richmond.
Wood, Major, James H., 150 Franklin st., Harrisonburg.
Greene, 2d Lieut., Vernon E., 735 Virginia ave., Bluefield.
Geil, Sergt., Allen N., Winsten.
Cumbow, Corpl. James E., Cleveland.
Moore, Corpl. Sim., Radford.
Elmore, Pfc., William B. jr., New Castle.
Fretwell, Pfc., William B., Bassett.
Singleton, 1st. Lieut., Robert N., Ocean View ave., Norfolk.
Lane, Sergt., Robert E., Hiltons.
Hundley, Corpl. Frank B., Sedley.
Gray, Pfc., George W., 3218 Seminary ave., Richmond.
Tolley, T/Sergt., Randolph V., Lexington.
Bullock, S/Sergt., Woodrow, W., Sealstown.
Weaver, Pfc., Hugh T., Orange.
Fogg, Pvt. Douglas B., Owenton.

MARYLAND

Clephane, Pfc. John W., Chevy Chase.
Snow, Pvt. Charles W., Fallston.
Rupp, T/Sergt. George M., Bethesda.
Worley, T/3 Sidney J., North Hagerstown.
Pusey, T/4 Lloyd M., Princess Anne.
Gorrell, First Lieut. John E., Perryville.
Abey, Sergt. James T., Cumberland.
Jenkins, Corpl. Clay C., Frederick.
Reid, S/Sergt. William W., Vienna.
Parkinson, Corpl. Alfred, jr., Annapolis.
Mace, Maj. Curtis B., Cambridge.

Due at Boston

Boston, Sept. 22.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS Ambrose E. Burnside:

WASHINGTON

Tripp, S/Sergt. William H.
Lycette, S/Sergt. Harold F.
Darter, Sergt. William S.

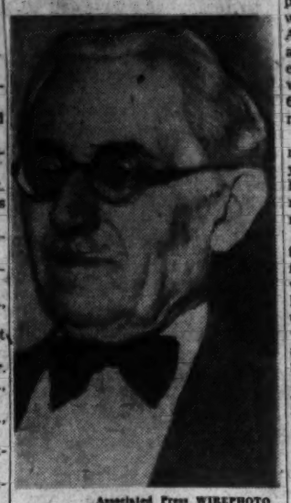
MARYLAND

Moore, S/Sergt. Paul W., Cumberland.
Norris, S/Sergt. Bradley W., Hagerstown.
Paxton, S/Sergt. Robert C., jr., Annapolis.
Rumsey, S/Sergt. John J., Fort Meade.
Burns, Sergt. Dennis A., Fort Meade.
Griffith, T/Sergt. William B., Silver Spring.
Thompson, S/Sergt. William H., Hyattsville.

VIRGINIA

Weeks, Pfc. Eslie S., Purdy.
Stubbs, M/Sergt. Walter M., jr., Norfolk.
Jarrett, S/Sergt. Walter C., Bassett.
Berry, M/Sergt. Floyd, Richmond.
Hill, T/Sergt. Edwin R., Bristol.

Doomsday Eluded Him



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

THE REV. CHARLES G. LONG, 72-year-old prophet, who yesterday waited in vain for his prediction that the world would end in a roar of split atoms. The day instead was chilly and damp in Pasadena, Calif., where the pastor of the "Remnant Church of God" lives. He was prepared for such an eventuality. In case of survival, he had said, oblivion may be postponed until September 29 or possibly even to next fall

TRAVEL

From Page 1

private and chartered planes as well as personnel carried by the Army Transport Command, which averages 8000 a month. The highest monthly rate in prewar years was 64,000 passengers using about 6500 planes. Lower fares are partly responsible.

Another index is the 1,525,000 meals served at the airport last year, and the fact that 125,000 more have been served in the first six months of 1945 over last year's corresponding period.

TRAINS: Passengers clearing through Union Station number from 160,000 to 185,000 each day, with weekends still showing the heaviest demand. This is slightly under the figure for a year ago when troops were being moved in all directions. Now civilians are taking their places but there is still a heavy traffic for scattered military personnel. Increased facilities are making Pullman reservations easier to get and travelers had 14 days instead of five in which to make them. A check of baggage, general checking, and volume of package and pouch mail indicate railroads are still under a strain to handle available business.

BUSES: Crowds continue to pack the bus terminals here with week-day and week-end volume steady, officials report. There has not bee nany noticeable decline under the war years, but there is somewhat less equipment. Charter buses and sight-seeing tour companys have retrieved their passenger buses from the established lines to which they were loaned in war-restricted years. National Trailways System, however, is inaugurating more express runs North, and shortening elapsed time for trips to New York. The opening of schools and the closing of beaches and vacation resorts may bring some easing of demand.

PRIVATE MOTOR TRAFFIC: Motorist with tires averaging four years of age, deterioration and recap, are not staying at home as they did after Labor Day in former years. The American Automobile Association here has had to call extra help to the front counter to pass out maps and travel information. Accidents are fewer than in prewar years, however, and speed traps—especially in New Jersey—are snagging scores of the unwary. AAA officials predict a winter boom in travel if and when new tires are available.

Some Snags Still Remain

CLOUDS: The scarcity of tires for replacements, the spreading oil industry strikes, and the tie-up in automobile production because of labor disputes are the shadows on the immediate future of travel plans of those having aninborn yen for getting places. AAA advises against trips to the Detroit, Toledo and Chicago areas where gasoline supplies are low and rationing for essential uses may be inaugurated next week.

FUTURE PROSPECTS: For Washington and vacinity travel facilities for the future—by next spring—are glittering. All five airlines feeding the Capital are expanding rapidly as equipment is available. American, United, Pennsylvania Central, Eastern and TWA all have new equipment—the latest—on order, with some four motored equipment in service. More is on its way.

Pan-American is prepared to conduct test flights over its routes to connect Washington as a coterminal with its globe circling service. American and TWA will also have international lines connecting here, while the domestic carriers are putting into service planes which will soon make travel at five miles a minute commonplace.

The competitive spirit has gripped the whole world of travel. Railroads and bus lines are planning streamline schedules, de luxe equipment and solid, cross-country comfort.

ADVICE: Make air reservations a full week ahead even after all prioritie send on October 15. The same holds true for trains. Make trips on week days when possible.

Traffic Near Prewar

The end of gas rationing has brought Washington's traffic up to 86 per cent of its prewar volume, Highway officials announced yesterday.

D. S. Brinkley, highway department official, announced that 13 traffic count stations in the city conducted a survey for a month after gas rationing ended and found weekday and Saturday traffic is only about 14 per cent below that of 1941. Sunday travel is about 25 per cent below prewar standard.

In contrast to reduced traffic recorded at most of the stations, weekday travel over the Anacostia Bridge was found to be 2.1 per cent above the prewar load and that over the Highway Bridge .8 per cent greater.

'One-Man Army' Back in Manila

Signal Corps Radio Photo

MAJ. ARTHUR E. WERMUTH, the scourge of the Japanese during the battle of Bataan, is shown as he arrived at a replacement depot near Manila after being liberated from a prison camp at Mukden, Manchuria. Recently promoted from captain, Wermuth will undergo questioning and processing before he is returned to the United States

Secret Gadget Made Japs' Radar Sputter

Bedford, Ind., Sept. 22 (AP).—Enemy airmen attacking American positions during the latter stages of the war were fooled into believing their radar equipment was faulty by means of the Army's RCM (radar counter measure) garget, James Guyton, radio engineer for the Delco Radio Division of General Motors Corp., declared last night.

Guyton told interviewers he could see no reason why details of the instrument could not be made public now that hostilities have ceased.

He said the RCM created a noise similar to static on a stock radio in the radar sets of attacking airmen, disrupting the flow of beams to and from their radar sets and causing them to think the radar was broken. He said the gadget was 50 per cent effective in causing enemy planes to miss bombing and strafing targets.

Guyton told of instances in which RCM sets in Yank planes had caused whole enemy squadrons to turn off their radar and attempt missions without it.

He said the instrument was developed at Harvard University and produced at the Delco radio division of General Motors Corp.

Cottage City P-TA To Discuss Joining National Group

Affiliation with the National P-TA organization will be discussed at a meeting of the Cottage City Parent-Teachers Association Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the school auditorium.

Following the business session the program will be taken over by the members of Boy Scout Troop 295. The troop was formed last year under sponsorship of the Cottage City P-TA and their part of the meeting will be in the order of an anniversary program.

Officers of the association include Mrs. Fred Loomis, president; Francis V. Allen, vice president; Mrs. Carlin Taliaferro, secretary, and Mrs. John L. Paskiet, treasurer.

Committee chairmen were announced by Mrs. Loomis as follows: Mrs. Jennie P. James, budget; Mrs. James A. Smith, membership; M. D. Fischette, ways and means; Mrs. E. H. Stoudt, program; Mrs. Stanley Harmon, health; Mrs. Roy E. Mosseller, publicity; Lawton W. Luther, National P-TA information. The hospitality chairmanship remains open.

Victim Links Belsen Beast To Atrocities

Lueneburg, Germany, Sept. 22 (AP).—Dr. Ada Bimko, Polish Jewess who survived 20 months in concentration camps, testified today that she saw Joseph Kramer, chief defendant in the Belsen war crime trials, kick and beat sick prisoners selected under his direction for the gas chamber at Oswiecim.

She testified that Kramer and another defendant, blonde Irma Grese, 21-year-old SS leader, watched as ailing patients from a disbanded hospital were loaded into trucks bound for the gas chamber.

In addition to kicking and beating the condemned inmates, Kramer aided in catching those who tried to escape, Dr. Bimko said.

Candidates for Death

The plump, black-haired physician spent 15 months in Osweicim and 5 months in Belsen—camps at which Kramer was director. She named Kramer, Dr. Fritz Klein and SS Leader Hessler as the men who participated in picking victims for the gas chamber.

In addition she identified Karl Flazarich, gaunt supervisor of the cook house at Belsen, as the man who cold-bloodedly shot an inmate through the head and body the day before British troops liberated the camp.

Her statements wound up the first week of the trials, highlighted by testimony from three British Army officers and two camp inmates who told of cannibalism, beatings and shootings.

Witness Starts Outburst

A court room outburst occurred when Capt. C. Brown, cross-examining Dr. Bimko, suggested her statement that she saw Kramer kick and beat internees was "pure fabrication."

"I would like to point out I was present and not the defending counsel during those conditions which I have described," she snapped.

Irma Grese burst into laughter—the first sign of emotion she had given during the five days of the trial. Herta Ehlert, a woman camp guard sitting beside her, joined in.

Rebuked by Court

Some spectators also laughted.

Maj. Gen. Berney Ficklin, president of the court, announced that he would not tolerate any such behavior and that if there were any more disturbances the court room would be cleared.

Defense counsel had a difficult time in endeavoring to pin down Dr. Bimko to yes and no answers. Her answers came in a torrest of highly emotional descriptions.

Hirohito's Palace Disappointing to GIs

Imperial Palace Grounds, Tokyo, Sept. 21 (U.P.).—Thousands of American rubbernecks today jammed Hirohito's back yard, but a lot of them were disappointed at their first glimpse at the imperial residence.

"Heck, I expected to see a lot of pagodas but most of what I've seen are shacks—just like American shacks or any others," said a soldier as he peered around a GI guard's bayonet. Only a few pagoda roofs were visible over trees lining the inside of a moat surrounding the palace. American servicemen can't pass the moat.

Advertisement

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BUILD STURDY HEALTH and keep STALWART · STEADY · STRONG
S.S.S. TONIC helps build STURDY HEALTH

Spitfire Nudges Buzz-Bomb

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

CHANGES WEAPON'S COURSE—An unorthodox method of combating the German V-1 flying bomb is indicated in this photo just released by the British Information Service. After an RAF fighter (top) exhausted its ammunition it tipped the bomb with its wing to divert the jet-propelled flying weapon from the target

The American cotton belt covers an area of about 700,000 square miles and cotton is grown in 19 States out of the total 48.

GI Says Pyle Died Heeding Litter Call

New York, Sept. 22 (AP).—A Tennessee GI, who says he forced the suicide of the Jap sniper who killed war correspondent Ernie Pyle, declared today that Pyle was shot when he raised his head to see if he could help two wounded men.

T/Corpl. Edward Macaulay Divine, 42, of Chattanooga, here for hospital treatment, said in an interview he wanted to correct an impression that the correspondent was killed on Ie Shima because he thoughtlessly raised his head after taking cover from the sniper's fire.

Hit By First Burst

"We found two of our boys had been hit by that first machine-gun burst," said Divine, who claimed he was near Pyle at the time. "We found that out when the regular cry went up: 'litter-bearer, litter-bearer.'

"I raised my head to see if there was anything I could do. Then I saw that Pyle had raised his head, too, with the same intention.

"I believe he was really thinking of going forward to aid those soldiers, even though he was a civilian, because that was his nature," Divine said.

Trapped Jap in House

After Pyle was shot, Divine said, he ran forward to get the Jap sniper and finally trapped him in a house.

"When I got to the house where he was hidden," Divine said, "I set it afire with matches—that was all I had. When the fire was blazing in three places, there was an explosion of a hand grenade inside. That was the end of the Jap."

Pretty Good Gun

Brunswick, Me. (AP).—A 117-year-old musket loaded with black powder and a home-made ball brought down a seven-point 180-pound buck for Irving Barnes. Barnes shot the deer within 800 yards of his home.

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Text of Statement On Control of Japs

The following is the text of a statement of general initial policy relating to Japan after surrender, prepared jointly by the Department of State, the War Department and the Navy Department and approved by the President:

U. S. INITIAL POST-SURRENDER POLICY FOR JAPAN

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document is a statement of general initial policy relating to Japan after surrender. It has been approved by the President and distributed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers and toappropriate U. S. departments and agencies for their guidance. It does not deal with all matters relating to the occupation of Japan requiring policy determinations. Such matters as are not included or are not fully covered herein have been or will be dealt with separately.

PART I—ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES

The ultimate objectives of the United States in regard to Japan, to which policies in the initial period must conform, are:

(a) To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the peace and security of the world.

(b- To bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which will respect the rights of other states and will support the objectives of the United States as reflected in the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The United States desires that this government should conform as closely as may be to principles of democratic self-government but it is not the responsibility of the Allied powers to impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people.

These objectives will be achieved by the following principal means:

(a) Japan's sovereignty will be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor outlying islands as may be determined, in accordance with the Cairo declaration and other agreements to which the United States is or may be a party.

(b) Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized. The authority of the militarists and the influence of militarism will be totally eliminated from her political, economic and social life. Institutions expressive of the spirit of militarism and aggression will be vigorously suppressed.

(c) The Japanese people shall be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the freedom of religion, assembly, speech and the press. They shall also be encouraged to form democratic and representative organizations.

(d) The Japanese people shall be afforded opportunity to develop for themselves an economy which will permit the peacetime requirements o fthe population to be met.

PART II—ALLIED AUTHORITY

1. Military Occupation.

There will be a military occupation of the Japanese home islands to carry into effect the surrender terms and further the achievement of the ultimate objectives stated above. The occupation shall have the character of an operation in behalf of the principal Allied powers acting in the interests of the United Nations at war with Japan. For that reason, participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan will be welcomed and expected. The occupation forces will be under the command of a Supreme Commander designated by the United States.

Although every effort will be made, by consultation and by constitution of appropriate advisory bodies, to establish policies for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan which will satisfy the principal Allied powers, in the event of any differences of opinion among them, the policies of the United States will govern.

2. Relationship to Japanese Government.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese government will be subject to the Supreme Commander, who will possess all powers necessary to effectuate the surrender terms and to carry out the policies established for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan.

In view of the present character of Japanese society and the desire of the United States to attain its objectives with a minimum commitment of its forces and resources, the supreme commander will exercise his authority through Japanese governmental machinery and agencies, including the emperor, to the extent that this satisfactorily furthers United States objectives. The Japanese governmen will be permitted, under his instructions, to exercise the normal powers of government in matters of domestic administration. This policy, however, will be subject to the right and duty of the supreme commander to require changes in governmental machinery or personnel or to act directly if the emperor or other Japanese authority does not satisfactorily meet the requirements of the supreme commander in effectuating the surrender terms. This policy, moreover, does not commit the supreme commander to support the emperor or any other Japanese governmental authority in opposition to evolutionary changes loking toward the attainment of United States objectives. The policy is to use the existing form of governmen in Japan, not to support it. Changes in the form of government initiated by the Japanese people or government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies are to be permitted and favored. In the event that the effectuation of such changes involves the use of force by the Japanese people or government against persons opposed thereto, the supreme commander should intervene only where necessary to insure the security of his forces and the attainment of all other objectives of the occupation.

3. Publicity As To Policies

The Japanese people, and the world at large, shall be kept fully informed of the objectives and policies of the occupation, and of progress made in their fulfilment.

PART III—POLITICAL

1. Disarmament and Demilitarization

Disarmament and demilitarization are the primary tasks of the military occupation and shall be carried out promptly and with determination. Every effort shall be made to bring home to the Japanese people the part played by the military and naval leaders, and those who collaborated with them, in bringing about the existing and future distress of the people.

apan is not to have an army, navy, airforce, secret police organization, or any civil aviation. Japan's ground, air and naval forces shall be disarmed and disbanded and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the General Staff and all secret police organizations shall be dissolved. Military and naval materiel, military and naval vessels and military and naval installations, and military and civilian aircraft shall be surrendered and shall be disposed of as required by the Supreme Commander.

High officials of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, and General Staff, other high military and naval officials of the Japanese government, leaders of ultranationalist and militarist organizations and other important exponents of militarism and aggression will be taken into custod and held for future disposition. Persons who have been active exponents of militarism and militant nationalism will be removed and excluded from public office and from any other position of public or substantial private responsibility. Ultra-nationalistic or militaristic social, political, professional and commercial societies and institutions will be dissolved and prohibited.

Militarism and ultranationalism, in doctrine and practice, including paramilitary training, shall be eliminated from the educational system. Former career military and and noncommissioned, and all other naval officers, both commissioned exponents of militarism and ultranationalism shall be excluded from supervisory and teaching positions.

2. War Criminals

Persons charged by the supreme commander or appropriate United Nations agencies with being war criminals, including those charged with having visited cruelties upon United Nations prisoners or other nationals, shall be arrested, tried and, if convicted, punished. Those wanted by another of the United Nations for offenses against its nationals, shall, if not wanted for trial or as witnesses or otherwise by the supreme commander, be turned over to the custody of such other nation.

3. Encouragement of Desire for Individual Liberties and Democratic Processes.

Freedom of religious worship shall be proclaimed promptly on occupation. At the same time it should be made plain to the Japanese that ultranationalistic and militaristic organizations and movements will not be permitted to hide behind the cloak of religion.

The Japanese people shall be afforded opportunity and encouraged to become familiar with the history, institutions, culture and the accomplishments of the United States and the other democracies. Association of personnel of the occupation forces with the Japanese population should be controlled, only to the extent necessary, to further the policies and objectives of the occupation.

Democratic political parties, with rights of assembly and public discussion, shall be encouraged, subject to the necessity for maintaining the security of the occupying forces.

Law, decrees and regulations which establish discriminations on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion shall be abrogated; those which conflict with the objectives and policies outlined in this document shall be repealed, suspended or amanded as required; and agencies charged specifically with their enforcement shall be abolished or appropriately modified. Persons unjustly confined by Japanese authority on political grounds shall be released. The judicial, legal and police systems shall be reformed as soon as practicable to conform to the policies set forth in Articles 1 and 3 of this Part III and thereafter shall be progressively influenced, to protect individual liberties and civil rights.

PART IV—ECONOMIC

1. Economic Demilitarization.

The existing economic basis of Japanese military strength must be destroyed and not be permitted to revive.

Therefore, a program will be enforced containing the following elements, among others; the immediate cessation and future prohibition of production of all goods designed for the equipment, maintenance, or use of any military force of establishment; the imposition of a ban upon any specialized facilities for the production or repair of implements of war, including naval veselss and all forms of aircraft; the institution of a system of inspection and control over selected elements in Japanese economic activity to prevent concealed or disguised military preparation; the elimination in Japan of those selected industries or branches of production whose chief value to Japan is in preparing for war; the prohibition of specialized research and instruction directed to the development of war-making power; and the limitation of the size and character of Japan's heavy industries to its future peaceful requirements, and restriction of Japanese merchant shipping to the extent required to accomplish the objectives of demilitarization.

The eventual disposition of those existing production facilities within Japan which are to be eliminated in accord with this program, as between conversion to other uses, transfer abroad, and scrapping will be determined after inventory. Pending decision, facilities readily convertible for civilian production should not be destroyed, except in emergency situations.

2. Promotion of Democratic Forces

Encouragement shall be given and favor shown to the development of organizations in labor, industry, and agriculture, organized on a democratic basis. Policies shall be favored which permit a wide distribution of income and of the ownership of the means of production and trade.

Those forms of economic activity, organization and leadership shall be favored that are deemed likely to strengthen the peaceful disposition of the Japanese people, and to make it difficult to command or direct economic activity in support of military ends.

To this end it shall be the policy of the Supreme Commander:

(a) To prohibit the retention in or selection for places of importance in the economic field of individuals who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends; and

(b) To favor a program for the dissolution of the large industrial and banking combinations which have exercised control of a great part of Japan's trade and industry.

3. Resumption of Peaceful Economic Activity

The policies of Japan have brought down upon the people great economic destruction and confronted them with the prospect of economic difficulty and suffering. The plinght of Japan is the direct outcome of its own behavior, and the Allies will not undertake the burden of repairing the damage. It can be repaired only if the Japanese people renounce all military aims and apply themselves diligently and with single purpose to the ways of peaceful living. It will be necessary for them to undertake physical reconstruction, deeply to reform the nature and direction of their economic activities and institutions, and to find useful employment for their people along lines adapted to and devoted to peace. The Allies have no intension of imposing conditions which would prevent the accomplishment of these tasks in due time.

Japan will be expected to provide goods and services to meet the needs of the occupying forces to the extent that this can be effected without causing starvation, widespread disease and acute physical distress.

The Japanese authorities will be expected, and if necessary directed, to maintain, develop and enforce programs that serve the following purposes:

(a) To avoid acute economic distress.

(b) To assure just and impartial distribution of available supplies.

(c) To meet the requirements for reparations deliveries agreed upon by the Allied Governments.

(d) To facilitate the restoration of Japanese economy so that the reasonable peaceful requirements of the population can be satisfied.

In this connection, the Japanese authorities on their own responsibility shall be permitted to establish and administer controls over economic activities, including essential services, finance, banking and production and distribution of essential commodities, subject to the approval and review of the supreme commander in order to assure their conformity with the objectives of the occupation.

4. Reparations and Restitution.

REPARATIONS.

Reparations for Japanese aggression shall be made:

(a) Through the transfer—as may be determined by the appropriate Allied authorities—of Japanese property located outside of the territories to be retained by Japan.

(b) Through the transfer of such goods or existing capital equipment and facilities as are not necessary for a peaceful Japanese economy or the supplying of the occupying forces. Exports other than those directed to be shipped on reparation account or as restitution may be made only to those recipients who agree to provide necessary imports in exchange or agree to pay for such exports in foreign exchange. No form of reparation shall be exacted which will interfere with or prejudice the program for Japan's demilitarization.

RESTITUTION.

Full and prompt restitution will be required of all identifiable looted property.

5. Fiscal, Monetary and Banking Policies.

The Japanese authorities will remain responsible for the management and direction of the domestic fiscal, monetary and credit policies subject to the approval and review of the Supreme Commander. . . . .

6. International Trade and Financial Relations.

Japan shall be permitted eventually to resume normal trade relations with the rest of the world. During occupation and under suitable controls, Japan will be permitted to purchase from foreign countries raw materials and other goods that it may need for peaceful purposes, and to export goods to pay for approved imports.

Control is to be maintained over all imports and exports of goods, and foreign exchange and financial transactions. Both the policies followed in the exercise of these controls and their cautla administration shall be subject to the approval and supervision of the Supreme Commander in order to make sure that they are not contrary to the policies of the occupying authorities, and in particular that all foreign purchasing power that Japan may acquire is utilized only for essential needs.

7. Japanese Property Located Abroad

Existing Japanese external assets and existing Japanese assets located in territories detached from Japan under the terms of surrender, including assets owned in whole or part by the Imperial Household and Government, shall be revealed to the occupying authorities and held for disposition according to the decision of the Allied authorities.

8. Equality of Opportunity for Foreign Enterprise Within Japan

The Japanese authorities shall not give, or permit any Japanese business organization to give, exclusive or preferential opportunity or terms to the enterprise of any foreign country, or cede to such enterprise control of any important branch of economic activity.

9. Imperial Household Property

Imperial Household property shall not be exempted from any action necessary to carry out the objectives of the occupation.

Four District Vets Leave Army at Belvoir

THE TICKET OUT—Four District veterans discharged from the Army yesterday at the Fort Belvoir Separation Point receive their papers from Brig. Gen. Robert N. Young, commander of the Military District of Washington. From left are T/Sergt. William Irvine, 3200 16th st. nw.; Charles H. Flasphaler, 1944 Calvert st. nw.; Sergt. Floyd Wellman, 1751 Kilbourn pl. nw., and Corpl. Maurice Bransfield, 1024 Massachusetts ave. ne.

Post Staff Photos

HALF A CIVILIAN—Charles H. Flasphaler ending four years of Army service tries on a civilian hat for size. While waiting for his discharge papers he planned a shopping tour that would include the purchase of a suit and all the trimmings

Thief Is Sentenced Despite Victim's Plea

Frederick, Md., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—Despite a plea by his employer for leniency, James Gross, Negro farmhand, was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction today by Magistrate Alton Y. Bennett for the theft of two chickens from George C. Thomas. Gross said he took the fowls "for a friend." Thomas explained to the magistrate that the Negro was badly needed on his farm, but Bennett replied he could make no exception in Gross' case.

Landreth Calls For Election of School Boards

Charging that the Byrd machine is "afraid" to put the educational reforms suggested by the Denny Commission into effect, State Senator S. Floyd Landreth, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, has called for election of school boards by the people instead of by appointment.

Landreth, who spoke at a party rally at Fairfax County Courthouse Friday night, asserted that there are now many office holders in Virginia who are drawing two salaries from the State, and that many employes are incompetent. He warned his listeners that the only place to do anything about the State government is at the ballot box. The Republican gubernatorial candidate said a State civil service system should be established to wee dout incompetent employes.

Other speakers at the party rally included Carl Marshall of McLean, Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, who cited alleged election frauds involving the two Democratic candidates for lieutenant-governor and said "I don't know whether I have an opponent or not." Lester S. Parsons, candidate for attorney general of Virginia, and A. K. Barta, Fairfax County candidate for the Legisture, also spoke.

The open air parliament of the Isle of Man can be traced back to the Dark Ages, when the Norse invaders conquered the island in the ninth century.

Oops, Pardon My Glove, Pal

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Chalky Wright of Los Angeles undergoes a facial, pugilistic style, as he meets up with a right smash by Humberto Zavala of Mexico, in a bout at Madison Square Garden the other night. Wright survived the treatment to go on to win the 10-round scrap.

Guard Officers To Confer at Middleburg

Officers of the Eleventh Battalion of the Virginia State Guard, internal security force under the Third Army Service Command, composed of five northern Virginia companies, will assemble in Middleburg, Va., today for a conference at the Red Fox Tavern.

Called by Lieut. Col. Everett A. Hellmuth of 307 W. Glendale ave., Alexandria, commanding officer of the battalion, the conference at noon is for the purpose of planning maneuvers of troops at Middleburg on October 7.

Capt. Robert D. Beeton, public relations officer who was recently promoted from first lieutenant, said at Alexandria headquarters that the Ziegler Farm, 1 mile east of Middleburg has been selected as the maneuver area in which 500 troops will engage in problems involving internal security covering the surrounding country and centering upon the town.

Now Fully Equipped

He pointed out that with the acquisition of new Army equipment, the organization is fully equipped with as an infantry battalion and will function with all the modern instruments of infantry warfare including .30 caliber rifles, grenades, gas masks, machine guns, armored cars and jeeps.

The conference of officers will be followed by a dinner at which Capt. Archibald R. Dunning, commanding Company 1114th from Berryville, will be host. The list of guests and battalion officers provides a roster of officers with up to date personnel changes and promotions as follows:

Col. P. R. Hudson, United States Army, retired, executive officer of the Virginia State Guard at Richmond; Lieut. Col. E. R. Goodridge, USA; Lieut. Col. Edwin V. Condon, executive officer of the National Guard Bureau of the War Department.

Officers of Eleventh Battalion

Officers of the Eleventh Battalion staff under Colonel Hellmuth: Maj. John C. Butler, executive officer; Capt. John P. Strauss, adjutant; Capt. Percy C. Smith, plans and training officer; Capt. Robert D. Beeton, intelligence and public relations officer, and First Lieut. James L. Hitchens, supply officer.

Company officers are: Capt. L. R. Bartenstein and Second Lieut. M. P. Burdette of Company 111, of Warrenton; Capt. Roy W. Keesee and Second Lieut. Waller B. Smith, of Company 112, Alexandria; Capt. H. A. Williams, First Lieut. H. LeRoy, and Second Lieut. W. A. Lindsey, of Company 113, Arlington; Capt A. R. Dunning, First Lieut. J. Hardesty and Second Lieut. E. Fuller of Company 114 at Berryville, and Capt. W. A. Baker, First Lieut. B. B. Spillman, Second Lieut. E. H Newcome and Second Lieut J. E. Kercheval of Company 115, Winchester.

Fairfax County Reassessment Is Requested

An immediate reassessment of real property in Fairfax County and establishment of $2000 as the minimum salary for Fairfax County school teachers has been recommended by the Federation of Citizens Associations for Fairfax County.

At the federation's initial fall meeting last Friday night, members adopted a proposal to press enactment of State legislation permitting "a more democratic form" of selection of school board members, either by direct election, or by appointment by the county's board of supervisors, who would stand for election on a school platform as well as on other issues. The federation advocated a general increase in teachers' salaries in the county, in addition to the $2000 minimum proposed.

All federation members were invited to attend a meeting, to be held by the Hillwood Citizens Association on October 1, at which Edmund Campbell, Arlington County Board member, is scheduled to discuss the general question of annexation, by Arlington County, of areas in adjacent Fairfax County.

The federation also voted to press for immediate submission to a public hearing of the proposed county subdivision and zoning ordinances, and to ask their prompt enactment in order to promote Fairfax County development.

The citizens' group also adopted a resolution to ascertain total funds needed to carry out Planning Commission projects, and to recommend to the County Board of Supervisors that such funds be provided.

Prince Georges Heads Study Highway Plans

Members of the Advisory Board to the Prince Georges County Commissioners are continuing studies, particularly of priority, on the million-dollar program of improvements planned for Prince Georges Cunty, Md.

Included n the program is a highway connecting Montgomery County through suburban Prince Georges County to the Defense Highway and possibly over proposed speedways planned for the county. This highway would permit the elimination of the Melrose crossing on Rhode Island ave. and avoidance of the Peace Cross traffic jams as well as the periodic floods at the Peace Cross.

The advisory board hopes to have the program in readiness the first part of October for presentation to the County Commissioners, who are the final arbiters on the proposed projects.

A public hearing on the proposals which have the approval of the Advisory Board was held Thursday night at Hyattsville.

7 U. S. Divisions To Make Up Fo[illegible] Occupying Reich

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Wiesbaden, Germany, Sept. 22, (U.P.)—Gen. Wwight D. Eisenhower announced today that seven U. S. Divisions, five infantry and two armored, will be the occupation

Eisenhower's announeement listed the First, Third, Ninth, Second and Seventh-eighth Infantry and the First and Fourth Armored Divisions.

Listed for temporary occupation in addition to the seven named were the Seventh-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-third, Eightieth - fourth, Ninetieth, Ninety-fourth, 100th and 102nd Infanttry Divisions, the Third Armored Division and the Eighty-second Airborne Division.

Few of these divisions now have in their ranks the men who were with them in combet. Most of their veterans have been assigned to divisions which have returned or are returning the United States.

Book Elected C. C. Manager In Alexandria

Charles M. Jones, president of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, yesterday announced election by the directors of David C. Book, 205 Russell rd., Alexandria, as business manager of the chamber. He succeeds Martin E. Greene, 206 West Myrtle st., business manager for 10 years, whose resignation takes effect November 1.

Book retired as manager of the J. C. Penney Co. store on July 1 after holding the post many years. For outstanding service to the community in many civic activities, he was given a testimonial dinner by leading businessmen and city officials on June 29 when he was presented a silver plaque commemorating his work.

President of the Alexandria Chamber in 1936, Book has been an active member of the board of directors for 16 years. Clarence J. Hite, manager of the G. C. Murphy Co. store in Alexandria, has been elected to the board succeeding Book.

Asserting that a strong chamber of commerce is essential for future prosperity of Alexandria, Book said that some of the immediate activities should include interest in jobs for servicemen, solicitation of new payrolls, retail trade expansion, community publicity, revival of tourist trade, and highway improvements on approaches to the city.

Book has served Alexandria as president of the Council of Social Agencies, the Community Chest, United Charities, Kiwanis Club, advisory board of the Salvation Army and American Automobile Association, as well as vice president of the Boys' Club, and Boy Scouts.

Scottish Rite Council Plans Meeting Today

The Scottish Rite Masonic state educational council of Virginia comprising members from eight cities will hold its annual meeting today at 10 r. m. in Alexandria. The program has been arranged by City Treasurer Roger C. Sullivan, Alexandria, chairman.

Representatives from Alexandria, Richmond, Newport News, Danville, Portsmouth, Lynchburg, Norfolk and Roanoke will meet in the Masonic Temple at the City Hall on Camero nst. The invocation will be delivered by the Rev. Norman Roberts, pastor of Methodist Protestant Church.

Mayor William T. Wilkins and Henry W. Casey, venerable master of Washington Memorial Lodge of Perfection will welcome the assembly.

Riley W. Nixon of Alexandria, a 33rd degree Mason and president of the council, will conduct the business session. A trip to historic spots in Alexandria will be on the program for the visitors.

Articles Sought For Area Soldiers

Prince Georges County Boy SScouts have been asked to collect various articles needed by the Camp and Hospital Council of the Prince Georges County Chapter, American Red Cross, for use in the military installations in the county.

The items to be collected are ash trays, cookies, golf balls, musical instruments, harmonicas, music stands, pool tables, beads, flowers, saxophones, newspaper fund, radio phonographs, theater costumes, birthday boxes, games, cymbals, magazines not more than 6 weeks old, trombones, books, chess sets, trumpets, pingpong tables, sea shells, coat hangers, checkers, accordions, guitars, violins and sheet music.

The articles collected should be turned over to the Red Cross office in the County Seryice Building, Hyattsville.

'Land Mine' Explodes, Md. Boy Loses Hand

Perryville, Mr., Sept. 22 (AP).—Eugene Bailey, 14, of Perryville, has had his hand amputated at the Havre de Grace Hospital after it had been badly mangled in the explosion yesterday of what the boy and his companions described as land mines found along the Susquehanna River.

Bailey, who is in his second year at Perryville high, was one of a group of boys visiting an island where soldiers recently maneuvered. They said they were setting off explosives when one exploded in Eugene's hand.

The Japanese tragic theater dates from the fourteenth or early fifteenth century. Only men are permitted to take part.

Montgomery Firemen March At Convention

Fire sirens screeched through the streets of Takoma Park, D. C. and Md., for more than an hour yesterday afternoon as nearly 6000 persons witnessed the victory parade of the Montgomery County Volunteer Fire Association.

Thirty-six fire departments from Fairfax, Arlington, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties displayed 50 pieces of apparatus in the line of march. The parade preceded the twentieth annual convention of the Montgomery County Association. The vehicles along Carroll ave., Cedar st., Pines Branch rd. to Philadelphia and Maple aves., where it disbanded. Thomas Clark of Takoma Park was parade marshal.

Besides firemen participating, the parade was highlighted by the Metropolitan Police Band, the Elks Club Boys Band and the Boy Scout troop.

The only female unit was the Chevy Chase First Aid Corps Auxiliary. Members dressed in white uniforms drove in a new roadster immediately following the $29,000 ambulance of the corps, purchased by the Bethesda Civitan Club.

Prizes for units in the parade were awarded as follows: best appearing rescue unit—the Chevy Chase first aid corps ambulance and auxiliary; best appearing ladder—Hyattsville, Md.; best appearing engine company—Glen Echo, Md.; oldest engine in active service—Hyattsville, Md., with a 1918 right wheel drive. The prize for the company coming the farthest distance, Franconia, Va.

Officials of the Maryland State Firemen's Association were judges. They are W. Bartgis Storm of Frederick, Md.; C. iWlliam Ecton, Hagerstown, vice president; and iWilliam A. Wilson, Midland, Md., State treasurer.

Silver loving cups were given as awards.

Mayor W. Youngblood of Takoma Park in a welcoming address urged the citizens to support volunteer fire departments. Other speakers at the ceremonies following the parade were: Phil Ryan, president of the Maryland State Fireman's Association; Norman Jones, convention chairman; William G. Wilding, president of the Montgomery County Association; and Henry Marshalk, secretary of the association.

Several hundred persons watched new methods in fire fighting with water fog, in oil, gasoline, and wooden structure. The highlight of the demonstration was the proposed fire alarm (street box test) which compared the system with telephoning the fire house. It was demonstrated with the modern three-fold fire-alarm telegraph station and a call was ended within two minutes from the time the alarm was sounded. Other exhibits included operation of a one-man control aerial ladder by the Silver Springs firemen and the wagon-type system by the Takoma Park firemen.

Visiting firemen were served refreshments at the Takoma Park fire house before returning to their community.

Fairfax Sets First War Fund Rally Tuesday

Fairfax County will hold its first Community War Fund rally Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the Falls Church Presbyterian Parish House, Roland L. Bourgeois, county chest managing director, said yesterday.

Guest speakers from the Washington fund headquarters as well as John A. K. Donovan and Waldron E. Leonard, local drive officials, will address the rally, Bourgeois said.

Appointment of area chairman to lead Fairfax County's drive for Community War funds was announced yesterday as follows: Dr. Bert C. Sasher, Dranesville area; Stuart T. DeBell, Centerville area; David A. Depue and George K. Stetson, Falls Church area; Mrs. W. French Fleming, Lee area; and Lauris N. Sherburne, Providence area.

Section chairmen appointed are Mrs. S. W. Livingston and C. V. Tompkins, Little River and Seminary; George Lamb, Belle Haven; C. C. Wall, Mount Vernon; T. H. Andrews, Potomac River section; John Seymour, Groveton; Mrs. H. M. Bowman, McLean; Mrs. George Carden, Vienna; Mrs. R. Walker, Fairfax; James E. Bausermaa, schools; Miss Bessie V. Gainer, county employes.

Judge Bazile Gets Fairfax Court Detail

Judge Leon M. Bazile, of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, has been assigned to the Fairfax County Circuit Court during the illness of Judge Paul E. Brown, it was learned yesterday.

The assignment was made by the State Supreme Court of Appeals; Judge Bazile will preside during the trial sessions of the September term of the court, which is scheduled to open tomorrow.

A list of 24 veniremen has been drawn from which a jury of 20 will be selected to serve during the court term. The panel includes: Claiborne Wells, Paul F. Peter, Dallas P. Hutchison, J. R. Eagle, W. Ray Thompson, Centerville district; R. Bloomer Horn, George R. Harrison, Alfred L. Kidwell, Walter Basteto, W. Bentley Harrison, Dranesville district; J. H. McCarthy, Paul H. Shreve, Falls Church district; William O. Pruitt, L. A. Overstreet, Lee district; C. A. McCallip, William E. Petitt, Fred B. Hardbower, Mount Vernon district; Hugh D. Hite, French L. Trammell, Robert L. Craven, H. McDiarmid, James C. Hill, Alfred E. Fortune and L. I. Willis, Providence district.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

One-Armed Typist Aids Veterans at Hospital

An interesting person in Government is Frances L. Hudson, a War Department clerk-typist, who recently passed a Civil Service typing test at an average speed of 60 words a minute. You may think that slow, but it's something of a record considering the fact that Miss Hudson has only one arm, the left one. The story about her goes back to 1937 when she was studying typing in the Mount St. Rose Girls School in Dubuque, Iowa. That summer she injured her right arm in a mangle and an amputation was necessary. But Miss Hudson was determined to finish her secretarial course. Her typing teacher, who taught the touch system, couldn't help her must, so Miss Hudson decided to develop a system all her own.

KLUTTZ

She started by using the regular set of home keys, A, S, D, F and J, K, L. She used her left hand on the keys as would an ordinary two-handed typist and she would shift her hand from one side of the keyboard to the other. Eventually she developed a system whereby she could cover the entire keyboard without taking her hand from the home keys. She still uses this system and she has learned to type better than many typists with two hands. In fact, she became so efficient that she taught typing at her alma mater before she accepted a job with the War Department here in April. Miss Hudson learned to tpe with her left hand before she was able to write with it. It took her a year and a half to learn to type and about two years to write.

But her ordeal has been a blessing to some of the men who lost their arms in the war. Miss Hudson goes out to Walter Reed Hospital to teach typing to veterans. She gave typing hints to Col. Robert S. Allen, former coauthor of the Washington Merry-Go-Round column, who lost an arm in Germany. She has asked to transfer there permanently as she is convinced that she can teach anyone who is willing and has the patience to learn her method.

It isn't generally known, but the War Department has a dictaphone unit in its discharge review branch which is manned entirely by blind typists. Lois Christiansen, the supervisor, had an even tougher break in life than Miss Hudson. She lost her right arm and injured both legs permanently in an accident several years ago, but she has overcome this handicap and she is both a stenographer and typist. She devised her own system of touch typing which enabled her to pass the Civil Service exam. There were many skeptics when the unit was created. One was Warrant Officer Edwin Arundell, Miss Christiansen's superior. He isn't now, however. "It is," he says, "one of the most efficient units in the office. The employes don't ask for nor do they receive special consideration. We treat them like they want to be—like everyone else."

James Keys lost both hands in a plane crash but he will be placed in the Weather Bureau when he is discharged from the Navy. He studied meterology during his cadet training and he likes it. Keys has been fitted with hooks and he can write legibly. He has even worked out a system to type with them. The Weather Bureau plans to use him as an observer.

The veterans hospital here recently had perhaps the most interesting physically disabled person, a 21-year-old girl who was born without arms. And she held down a job which would seems to require wide use of arms—phone operator. She dialed, plugged in lines and wrote messages with her toes. The girl could do just about everything for herself and she did it with her toes. She combed her hair, lit cigarettes, cooked her meals, dressed herself and applied make-up. She is one of the few Federal workers who has her toeprints, instead of fingerprints, on records at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She resigned from the service following a traffic injury.

It would have been almost impossible a few years ago for these interesting people to get Government jobs. Personnel directors wouldn't have hired them for fear they would be a burden to the offices. But during the war Dr. Verne Harvey, medical director of the Civil Service Commission, made a study of 3500 Federal jobs and he discovered that most physically disabled people to meet the minimum physical requirements. He also found that the production efficiency of disabled persons were about equal to that of able-bodied workers. Furthermore, that there was little turnover problem among the handicapped. Dr. Harvey started a campaign to get personnel chiefs to give these people a chance. The war and the manpower shortage was made for the situation, and since April, 1943, when the handicapped placement unit was created, more than 58,000 disabled persons have been placed in Government, about 5000 here.

Joins Farm Cooperative

Richmond, Sept. 22 .—C. Stuart Duggins, who recently resigned as building commissioner of the City of Richmond, Va., has accepted a position as engineer with Southern States Cooperative, W. R. Rafferty, director of the cooperative's management service, announced today.

L.B. Fenneman Quits as State WMC Director

Baltimore, Sept. 22 (AP).—Lawrence B. Fenneman, State director o fthe War Manpower Commission fo rthe last 2½ years, announced today he had resigned, effective in October, to resume the private practice of law and consulting in industrial and labor relations.

In submitting his resignation, Fenneman recommended that Deputy WMC Director Grafton Lee Brown, be appointed his successor, saying Brown was the logical man because of his position as deputy as well as because of "his proven ability and actual achievements."

Fenneman, who withdrew from the active practice of law when he joined the WMC, said the major jo bof the Manpower Commission was finished with the termination of war contracts following the surrender of Japan and the conclusion of the perishable food processing season next month. The redirection of the United States Employment Service to the task of finding job opportunities for displaced war workers and returned veterans is well under way.

The 43-year-old official, who became State WMC director in the spring of 1943, said that "probably the most significant mainifestation of public acceptance of the WMC programs in Maryland was that compliance with the manpower regulation was achieved by education, persuasion and appeal for cooperation . . .

"I can attest that in many instances bot hmanagement and labor demonstrated self-denial, unselfishness and actual sacrifice of personal interest to an unusual degree, for which they are entitled to the highest commendation."

Church to Note 60th Year at Lucketts, Va.

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—Faith Chapel Presbyterian Church at Lucketts will observe its sixtieth anniversary tomorrow and at the same time will dedicate its new Bible school department.

Dr. Harry M. Crim, pastor of Strasburg Presbyterian Church, will deliver the dedicatory sermon at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 p. m. the Rev. Robert L. Riddle, pastor of Kenwood Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, will present the anniversary sermon.

The church is making preparations for entertaining many old members and friends. In the congregation will be Harvey A. Trittipoe, only known person who was present for the church's dedication in August, 1885. Mr. Trittipoe united with the Faith Chapel membership in December of that year. No charter members or elders of the church are now living. The Rev. E. S. McGavock, the present pastor, is the ninth pastor to serve the church.

The Rev. A. F. Tobler, who has been pastor of the New Jerusalem Lutheran Church for 18 years, has tendered his resignation and will conclude his work in Loudoun on October 21. He will leave shortly thereafter for Floyd County, where he has accepted a charge. In addition to the New Jerusalem Church, the Rev. Mr. Tobler served both the Bethel and Mount Zion Church, near Lovettsville.

Preliminary plans are now being made for the beginning of the National War Fund Drive in Loudoun County on October 1. The quota this year is again $9950 and the drive will continue through October 30. Col. Robert S. Pickens, who headed the campaign last year, will be chairman again this year.

Olney-Westminster Bus Line Advocated

Frederick, Md., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—At an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in Washington yesterday, representatives from Mount Airy, Westminster and Damascus urged the granting of a permit to the Oriole Coach Lines of Sandy Spring to operate regular buses between Olney and Westminster. Oppositoin to the proposal was expressed by spokesmen for the Blue Ridge Lines and Greyhound Lines, who maintained that present service is adequate.

The Oriole Coach Lines, it was explained, had previously surveyed a route from Olney to Hanover, Pa., but amended its request to include service between Westminster and Olney. Mount Airy and Damascus delegations said there is no north and south transportation now available in the area and that the proposed route would provide adequate service to and from Washington.

Testimony will be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and a decision announced later.

Northern Neck Firm Plans New Office

Richmond, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—The Northern Neck Electric Co. of Warsaw today received authorization from the State Corporation Commission to borrow an additional $10,000 from the Rural Electrification Administration to enlarge its facilities. The company plans to purchase real estate to use as an office building and warehouse. The company's total authorized borrowing was brought to $437,000.

Soil Erosion Contrlo Recommended in Area

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—On 11-point program to prevent soil erosion has been recommended to farmers of the Tri-County Soil Conservation District by District Conservationist Walter M. Preston in an effort to save Virginia soils and rainfall.

"Soil and rainfall are steadily slipping away, largely through incorrect practices and land use," Preston said.

BIG FISH HAUL — Byron Lee Parsons, former Coast Guard officer, stands beside two 500-pound swordfish, part of a catch of 194 swordfish valued at $12,000 which he brought to the Boston fish pier after a 17-day trip.

2 VRM Units In Fauquier Disbanded

Warrenton, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—The two Fauquier companies of the Virginia Reserve Militia have been disbanded in compliance with orders of Governor Darden issued September 15. The Fauquier companies were commanded by Capt. Lew Wood of Warrenton and Capt. L. I. Poe at Marshall.

The Certificate of Merit has been awarded Maj. Robert A. Pearson of spicuously meritorious and out-Warrenton, in recognition fo constanding performance of military duty. Major Pearson, now stationed in Belgium, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Pearson of Casanova. He was inducted into the Army in May, 1941.

Lieut. James William Noland, jr., Warrenton fighter pilot, who was reported missing on June 28, was killed in an airplane crash near Zandt, Germany, according to a message from the War Department received by his family here this week. The accident occurred while the officer was on a routine cross country ight and was attributed to bad weather. He is survived by his wife; one child; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Noland; six sisters, all of Warrenton, and a brother, Pfc. Nelson Noland, now stationed in Germany.

The Warrenton Orchards, owned by A. C. Moses, manager of the Burlington Hotel, Washington, has been sold at the reported price of $60,000 to Leroy Franklin of Stephens City, Va. The orchard contains approximately 12,000 trees. A. L. Rumple, manager of the property for Mr. Moses, will continue as manager under the new ownership.

John L. Clark, owner of Clark Ranch, has purchased from the American Red Cross the Lillian Wayman O'Brien estate property of 70 acres, and from W. T. Clatterbuck his farm of 261 acres.

James C. Hamilton was elected president; A. D. Stone, vice president, and Walter B. Nourse, secretary-treasurer, of the Fauquier County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, at a reorganization meeting at Bealeton. William Zirkle, of New Market, was named dairy tester for the organization.

Committee Backs 40% of Valve As Basis for Tax

Belief that assessments in Arlington County should be based on forty percent of the "fair market volue" of real estate has been voiced by a five-man committee of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce.

The comittee, of which Thomas W. Phillips is chairman, had been asked to study a proposal whereby a higher assessed valuation would be placed on Arlington real property, based on "a fair or true market value," with a corresponding decrease in the tax rate.

The recommendations of the chamber committee will be considered at a membership meeting of the commerce group to be held in the near future.

State Elks Open Session Tonight

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—An attendance of about 150 is expected when the Virginia State Elks Association opens its two-day, thirty-fourth annual meeting here Sunday night. A dinner will be held at the Princess Anne Hotel at 7 p. m., with Mayor W. Marshall King, Fredericksburg, Association president, presiding.

Business sessions are scheduled at the local Enks' home Monday morning and tfternoon, which will be followed by the election of officers.

Dr. Robert S. Barrett, Alexandria, past grand exalted ruler of the BPOE will attend Monday's meeting.

12 Maryland Airmen Get Decorations

313th Wing B-29 Base, Tinian, Sept. 22 (AP).—Twelve Marylanders were among a group of Superfortress fliers who were recently decorated for participation in major B-29 attacks against Japan and other Pacific posts. They included:

Staff Sergt. Leon H. Fink, tail gunner, Baltimore, Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal; Lieut. Robert E. Wagner, flight engineer, Baltimore, Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal; Staff Sergt. William Koehler, Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal.

Sergt. Harvey B. Snowberger, blister gunner from Smithsburg, who had an Oak Leaf Cluster added to his Air Medal.

Staff Sergt. David C. Dorr. Mount Ranier rada operator, awarded his third Cluster; Capt. Donald V. Hunter, jr., airplane commander, also with a third Cluster, from Chevy Chase; Staff Sergt. John J. Coleman, Chestertown blister gunner, who received his second Cluster, and Staff Sergt. William A. Kelley, Elkton, blister gunner, awarded his fourth Cluster.

Sergt. Olie K. Teeter, a tail gunner from Flintstone, has been presented his second Oak Leaf Cluster; Staff Sergt. Leo F. Dudek and Lieut. Robert E. Wagoner, blister gunner and flight engineer, respectively, and both from Baltimore, have received their second Clusters, and Staff Sergt. Jack Sale, Capitol Heights, blister gunner, also with a second cluster.

Poll Tax Repeal In Virginia Urged By Fairfax League

Repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in Virginia and use of voting machines where practical was advocated by the Fairfax County Voters League, which met in Falls Church last Friday.

The league, which also went on record as favoring regular hours for voting instead of the present sunrise-to-sunset schedule, discussed shifting State elections from off-years to even years in order to coincide with national elections. It was pointed out that such a shift would have money and encourage more active participation in the elections.

Mrs. Eugene Duffied told league members that at the present time only about 30 per cent of qualified voters exercise their right to cast ballots in Virginia, as compared with 70 per cent in the Nation as a whole.

$1,598,000 Asked For M. W. College Building Program

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—Mary Washington College asked for $1,598,000 for capital outlays when Governor Colgate Darden and members of the State budget commission visited the school this week in their tour of State institutions. The present budget appropriation for the school is $197,000.

The college construction program includes $225,000 for completion of a physical education building; $805,000 for two dormitories and equipment; $300,000 for a fine arts building, and $25,000 each for a central storeroom building and an infirmary.

President Morgan L. Combs requested $665,860 for operating funds for the next biennium.

Election Set Tomorrow For Rockville C. of C.

The Rockville Chamber of Commerce, which was recently reorganized after having been inactive for several years, is to hold its annual meeting in the old courthouse at Rockville tomorrow night.

Officers will be chosen and there will be reports on several proposed projects. Buell M. Gardner, Rockville real estate dealer, is president.

Prince William Will Get More Electric Lines

Manassas, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—An allotment of $193,000 has been received from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for the building of 162 miles of additional lines and for the installation of additional generating equipment at the Manassas plant, John Y. Roseberry, manager of the Prince William Electric Cooperative, announced this week.

The additional equipment will bring the local plant capacity to a total of 2300 KVA generated by seven diesels. Mr. Roseberry stated about $12,000 will be used for generator installations, $181,000 to construct 162 miles of distribution lines to serve 560 new rural users. This will complete 112 miles of line previously started when stopped by the War Production Board because of war conditions and an additional 50 miles to fill requests for electric service received since January 1, 1945.

Erection of poles will start within 30 days and will be carried out as rapidly as materials and labor can be obtained, ccording to Mr. Roseberry.

Starting Monday, October 1, Prince William County schools wil lopen at 9 a. m. instead of 9:30 a. m., as they have been doing since war time has been in effect, Richard C. Haydon, superintendent of schools, announces. With the return of Eastern Standard Time on this date, county schools will be dismissed at 3:30 p. m.

The date for the annual horse show, sponsored by the Bull Run Hunt Club and Prince William American Post No. 158 and auxiliary, has been set for Sunday, November 4. The show, sponsored by the three organizations will be a benefit affair and will be held at the Portner Estate adjoining Manassas.

The Manassas Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, this week named the following delegates to the convention to be held at Alexandria on October 23 in observance kof the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Virginia division of the organization: Mrs. R. L. Byrd, Mrs. L. J. Carper, Miss Isabelle Hutchison, and Mrs. R. A. Hutchison. Alternates named were Mrs. C. C. Lynn, Mrs. Clyde Rector, Mrs. Maude Kincheloe and Miss Ella Garth.

Company 77, Virginia Reserve Militia, which was made up of farmers and businessmen of Northern Prince William County has been disbanded, according to Capt. Wheatley M. Johnson. The unit was organized three years ago with a membership of 60 men and held drills regularly during that time. Lieutenants of the company were J. M. Piercy, sr., Gainesville, and the late Ernest Spitler, Nokesville.

Annapolis Wife Leaves To Rejoin Comdr. Giles

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 22 (AP).—Mrs. Virginia B. Giles of Annapolis, wife of the former assistant governor and civil aide of Guam before its capture by the Japanese, left today by plane for San Francisco, where on Tuesday she will join her husband, Comdr. Donald T. Giles, who was liberated recently from a prison camp.

Commander Giles went to Guam in April, 1941, and was captured in December, 1941. After nearly four and one-half years as a captive he was liberated in early September from the Zentsuji prison camp on Shikou Island.

Major Coleman Gets Army Discharge

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—Maj. S. Bernard Coleman, Fredericksburg lawyer and commonwealth's attorney of Spotsylvania County, on military leave, has received his discharged from the Army Air Forces after three and a half years of service.

He has been post adjutant at Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, for some time. Coleman will resume the practice of law here, but has not decided when he will take over the duties of commonwealth's attorney of Spotsylvania, a post held in his absence by S. Ross Gibson.

Stowaway Hunted After Prison Escape

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—Search was continuing today for Gustav Ferratti, 16, an Italian stowaway on a troop transport, who escaped from the City Prison Farm late Friday.

Ferratti was in the detention home at the farm awaiting disposition of his case, the matter having been brought to the attention of the immigration authorities after the lad arrived in Newport News wearing an American Army uniform. He "walked out," according to a report from the prison farm.

Colonel Wood Shifted

Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 22 (AP). Lieut. Col. Paul H. Wood, former manager of motor truck sales for International Harvester Co., Baltimore, has been assigned as operations officer at the Letterkenny Ordnance Depot.

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L. W. Orndorff Rites Held at Wardensville

Strasburg, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—Funeral rites were held at Wardensville, W. Va., today for L. Ward Orndorff, 56, former sheriff of Hardy County, director of Capon Valley Bank, and prominent farmer and stockman, of Wardensville, who died in Winchester Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Orndorff was active in Democratic circles in Hardy County, W. Va., and served several terms on the town council of Wardensville, W. Va.

He married the former Miss Myrtle Wise, of Moorefield, W. Va., sister of C. C. Wise, clerk of Hardy County Court.

Surviving are tow brothers and two sisters; Hoyt M. Orndorff, of Catlett, Va., and Cecil R. Orndorff, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. Russell Hook, of Gore and Mrs. Garland F. Potts, of Wilmington, Del.

Edmund L. McKenzie

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 22.—The body of Edmund L. Mackenzie, who died yesterday in Orlando, Fla., where he had made his home for the last three years, will be brought here and the funeral held on Monday. Mr. Mackenzie was a native of England, an dhusband of the late Julia Coles, of Estouteville, this country. He is survived by one son, Kenneth R. Mackenzie, of Tampa, Fla., and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick B. Krom, of Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. Stuart S. Janney, sr.

Garrison, Md., Sept. 22 .—Mrs. Stuart S. Janney, sr., widow of Col. Stuart S. Janney, former chairman of the State Board of Welfare which handled Maryland's penal system, died yesterday at her home following a lengthy illness. Mrs. Janney was a sister of the late Jervis Spencer, jr., chairman of the Maryland Racing Commission. Surviving are three children, Stuart S. Janney, Maj. J. Spencer Janney and Mrs. Graham Beale. Funeral services were held today at Garrison Park.

L. A. Stevens

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 22.—Final rites for Lawrence A. Stevens, 65-year-old farmer who died at his home near Berea, Stafford County Thursday night, will be conducted Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in the family cemetery. Mr. Stevens is survived by a sister, Mrs. Minnie Burton, and a brother, Harrison Stevens, both of Stafford.

Frank P. Farmer

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 22.—Frank P. Farmer, Caroline County merchant, died at his home at Corbin early yesterday following a lengthy illness. Funeral services will be held at the Round Oak Baptist Church, Corbin, at 3 p. m. Sunday. Surviving are his wife; two daughters, Mrs. George Dickinson of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Mrs. A. A. Jones of Newport News; a son, Pfc. Wardell Farmer, AUS, who is with the Army of occupation in Germany, and two sisters, Mrs. Alice Toombs of Spotsylvania County, and Mrs. Ellen Pike of Chicago.

Presbytery to Meet ThisWeek inFrontRoyal

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 22.—Winchester Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States will meet September 25 and 26 in the Front Royal, Va., annual fall session, it was announced today. The Rev. Kenneth V. Shick is pastor of the host church.

Speakers listed for the meeting include the Rev. Leslie Patterson, director of the church's Home Mission Emergency Fund campaign; the Rev. L. A. McMurray, formerly of this county, recently returned from mission work in the Belgian Congo; Dr. Edgar G. Gammon, president of Hampden-Sydney College; the Presbyterial sermon by the Rev. L. E. Gibbs, pastor at Woodstock, Va., followed by communion.

The session is scheduled to close the afternoon of the second day.

Teachers Entertained By Strasburg P-TA

Strasburg, Va., Sept. 22 (Spl.).—The Strasburg Parent-Teachers Association entertained the school faculty and invited guests, at a banquet last night in the Presbyterian Church.

Guests of the Shenandoah County school system included: Superintendent and Mrs. B. S. Hilton, Miss Taylor, elementary supervisor; Miss Vaughn and Mrs. McLain, teachers of religious education, and Arthur Davidson, member of the Shenandoah County School Board, and editor of the Northern Virginia Daily.

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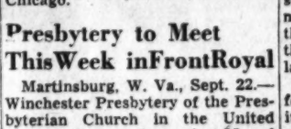

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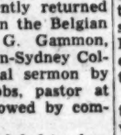

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MONEY BACK UNLESS IT HELPS YOU

Gov. Darden Talk to Highlight Opening of State Legion Parley

Richmond, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—The Virginia department, American Legion, will convene in its twenty-seventh annual session here tomorrow night, and featuring the opening program will be an address by Governor Darden before the Commanders' Club dinner.

A child welfare luncheon is scheduled at 1 p. m. Sunday while the executive committee of the department is scheduled to meet before the convening of the session at 8 p. m. Saturday night.

A joint session is planned Monday at 10 a. m. by the legion, the women's auxiliary and the 40 and 8, with addresses scheduled by J. Vaughan Gary, Richmond, member of Congress from the Third Virginia District; Mayor Herbert and F. Whitney Godwin, former National vice commander.

Ball on Monday Night

Climaxing the entertainment program will be the annual department ball at 10 p. m. Monday. The final business session will be held Tuesday, with election of officers.

A program designed, according to its sponsors, to enable the department of Virginia, American Legion, to function more efficiently and to give the membership a larger voice in its affairs was announced by John Twohy 2d, of Norfolk, chairman of a State committee which has announced a slate of officers with the objective of endnig what it describes as "machine control" of the department.

The program will be laid before the department convention, opening in Richmond Sunday, Twohy said.

The committee's major proposals are:

To give department adjutant three assistants, to serve as directors of program and activities, department publications and membership enrollment.

To provide more effective contact with the increasing number of posts by having 18 districts and district commanders—doubling the present nine.

Other Proposals Listed

To revise the syste mof selecting delegates and alternates to the national convention by amending the Constitution to permit each district to elect delegates on a membership basis.

To establish the office of alternate national executive committeeman and "elect a qualified legionnaire to this much needed office."

"To be certain that the rank and file of the legion has a voice in its affairs, and to be certain that it shall function along old fashioned Democratic legion principles."

To study the problem of providing adequate and permanent department headquarters. It was promised that recommendations to that end would be presented to the department executive committee.

United Brethren Plan Church in Cumberland

Winchester, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—Members of the United Brethren Church, who recently concluded the annual State conference here, disclosed today that a fund has been started for the establishment of a mission church near the plant of the Celanese Corp. of America in the western suburbs of Cumberland, Md.

The Rev. Dr. Paul Gruver, conference superintendent, stated that it was planned to organize a church at Alexandria, but the plans are being delayed by lack of funds and a minister.

Blossoms and Apples On Same Virginia Tree

Winchester, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—Orchardists of this apple-raising center don't even bat an eye when trees produce two blossomings a season, but a branch from a tree in Holmes Wisecarver's orchard made even the old-time growers take notice.

Within a few inches from a cluster of pink blossoms, was a red, well-matured apple. Blossoms and fruit appeared simultaneously on other branches of the same tree, he said.

Registrar Named

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Sept. 22.—Appointment of Mrs. Glenn Kidwell of this city as registrar of vital statistics for Morgan County was announced yesterday by State Health Commissioner Dr. J. E. Offner.

Va. Democrats Act to Tighten Election Laws

Richmond, Va., Sept. 22 (AP).—The Democratic State Central Committee today condemned "unequivocally and without reservation of any sort" the theft of poll books in Wise County after the recent primary, asserted its responsibility to keep Virginia elections free from fraud and appointed a committee of five members to make a study of the election laws to determine desirable changes to safeguard the honesty of primary and general elections.

Two resolutions to accomplish this were adopted by unanimous vote in a largely attended meeting held in the Richmond hotel at which United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, Governor Colgate W. Darden, gubernatorial nominee William M. Tuck and State chair man Horace Edwards spoke. Six of the State's nine congressmen and many other party leaders were also present at the meeting.

All of the speakers asserted that the Democratic party in Virginia has been a party of accomplishment and ought to take its record to the people along with a program instead of waiting to answer Republican criticism as the campaign develops.

Governor Darden asserted that everybody regretted election frauds which had occurred, expressed the view that they were not widespread, and declared that the party must assume responsibility as long as it is in power. He said Wise County people and officials regretted the theft of the poll books as much as anyone, stating that he had offered the facilities of the State in apprehending and prosecuting the guilty but did not intend to "brush aside" local officials. He said this would be inimical to local self-government and expressed his complete confidence in Commonwealth's Attorney John Roberts.

The resolution condemning the theft of the poll books and election frauds in general was offered by D. M. Chichester of Falmouth, and adopted without discussion.

Prince Georges C. of C. to Hear Road Engineer

Wilson T. Ballard, chief engineer of the Maryland State Roads Commission, will address a dinner meeting of the Prince Georges Chamber of Commerce tomorrow at the Prince Georges Golf and Country Club.

The dinner will begin at 6:30 p. m. H. Clay Whiteford is program chairman. Music will be supplied by Washington opera singers.

Ballard will discuss the road program of the State and Federal governments as they affect Prince Georges County. The county recently appointed a county engineer and began first steps toward a road program of its own and it is expected that the aspects of the county program as they are integrated with the State and Federal programs will be explained.

Missing Officer's Wife To Get $500 Award

Oakland, Md., Sept. 22 (AP).—Mrs. William C. Warfield of Oakland said she had received a check for $500 from the W. Atlee Burpee Co. in appreciation of work done by her husband, an Army lieutenant reported missing in action, for his work in creating the Golden Boy or Jubilee Tomato.

The tomato was developed by Warfield prior to his entrance in the armed forces, when he was a plant breeder for the company at its farm near Philadelphia. He was reported missing in the Battle of the Bulge.

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PEPSODENT ANTISEPTIC

Washington Post Sports
6 M Sunday, September 23, 1945

Tigers Beat Browns, 9 to 0; Nats Win, 2 to 0

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—The Washington Club will spice its spring training program in 1946 with a series of games in Havana, against Cuban all-star teams and the Yankees who will also visit the Pearl of the Antilles . . . the other first division clubs of both leagues will be perfectly pleased if Washington doesn't win the pennant. Detroit can seat 20,000 more fans, which means more money in the World Series pot for the eight clubs that share in it . . . Joe McCarthy and Larry McPhail are completely palsy-walsy and there will be no change in the management of the Yankees, they both say . . . The Redskins are trying to swing a deal for Vic Lindscog, Philadelphia Eagles' center, who came from Stamford . . . Jack Hinkle may be out of the Eagles' backfield for the rest of the season with a separated shoulder. In 1943, Hinkle lost the ground-gaining title to Bill Paschal of the Giants by 1 yard, but there was something screwy about it. In the Eagles' last game of that year, played at Washington, the league scorer failed to give Hinkle credit for a 33-yard run, despite the fact movies of the game showed it clearly . . . The Eagles think the Boston Yankees are the team they'll have to beat out for the Eastern Division title.

Povich

The Cubs are the team that offered Washington $100,000 for Gil Coan, the Nats' slugging outfielder from Chattanooga whose .368 led the Southern Association in hitting . . . The Cubs are partial to Chattanooga outfielders after buying Bill Nicholson from the Nats for $35,000 . . . Ray Prim, one of the better Cub pitchers this season, had a tryout with the Nats in Florida 13 years ago and was found wanting—wanting to go back to the minors . . . Joe Louis will have several warm-up fights before meeting Billy Conn, for the title next summer, but Promoter Mike Jacobs plans no pretitle fights for Conn. A considerable share of their title bout purse will revert to Jacobs in payment of loans he made both fighters during their years in the Army . . . Lieut. Frank Leahy will get his discharge from the Navy and rejoin Notre Dame as head coach by midseason, his friends say. Hughie DeVore, currently head coach at South Bend, will stay on as end coach . . . Leo Durocher admits that he raises hell with the umpires because the Brooklyn fans expect it of him and they would be disappointed if he didn't squawk . . . Probably for the first time in major league history, every club in both big leagues will make money this year what with attendance figures up and payrolls down.

Toots Shor, who frowns on the custom of photographing night club customers, has turned down a $20,000 offer for the picture-taking concession in his New York restaurant . . . Before Dick Fowler pitched that no-hit game for the Athletics against the Browns, he had a major league record that read: 1 wins and 12 defeats . . . if Art Fletcher quits as coach of the Yankees on account of his health, Joe McCarthy's No. 1 assistant will be Lieut. Bill Dickey, who is antici pating his Navy discharge . . . Buck Newsom is on his way to achieving an unwanted distinction of being the only pitcher who has led the league in defeats in four seasons. His last defeat was his nineteenth. Connie Mack, however, insists that Newsom has pitched good ball for the last-place A's this year. Newsom's lifetime record reads: 188 defeats, 180 victories . . . Among the souvenirs brought back to this country by Sergt. Zeke Bonura is a banana monkey he acquired in Brazil . . . Bob Feller has turned down a Hollywood offer to paly a role in the movie "In Old Sacramento." He will make more money on his 30-day barnstorming trip at the end of the season with Catchel Paige as a member of his troupe.

The National Football League's 1945 schedule is so fudged up that the Boston Yankees are playing the Green Bay Packers twice during the season, while other Eastern clubs don't play them at all . . . It is pretty generally agreed that Bob Feller lost something from his fast ball while he was in the Navy for three years . . . President Truman will go to Chicago for a World Series game if the Cubs win the pennant, recalling that on his election campaign in October, 1931, the late President Roosevelt stopped off in Chicago to watch the Cubs play the Athletics in a series game . . . As long as he keeps his job in the United States Senate, Baseball Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler is sacrificing more than $1200 a week of the baseball salary he is refusing to draw while he is in the Senate . . . To criticism that he is holding two jobs, Chandler points out that the impeccable Judge Landis held both his position on the Federal bench and his baseball commissionership for a year, and accepted two salaries . . . The tour of the Pacific by the World Series champions is out, but Chandler will try to keep faith with the men overseas by assembling an all-star team from the two leagues to make the trip. It will be on a voluntary basis for the players.

The Majors

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB	GTP
Detroit	86	63	.577		5
WASHINGTON	86	66	.566	1½	2
St. Louis	79	68	.537	6	7
New York	77	70	.524	8	8
Cleveland	71	70	.504	11	13
Chicago	71	76	.483	14	7
Boston	70	80	.467	16½	4
Philadelphia	51	96	.347	34	7

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
WASHINGTON, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 0.
New York, 2; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1 (11 innings).

TODAY'S GAMES
WASHINGTON AT PHILADELPHIA (2)
ST. LOUIS AT DETROIT
NEW YORK AT BOSTON (2)
CHICAGO AT CLEVELAND

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	GB	GTP
Chicago	91	55	.623		8
*St. Louis	89	57	.610	2	8
Brooklyn	82	66	.554	10	6
Pittsburgh	80	67	.544	11½	7
New York	77	69	.527	14	8
Boston	64	84	.432	28	6
*Cincinnati	60	85	.414	30½	9
Philadelphia	45	105	.300	48	4

*Does not include night game.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
New York, 3; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburgh at Chicago, rain.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, night.

TODAY'S GAMES
PITTSBURGH AT CHICAGO (2)
CINCINNATI AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON AT NEW YORK (2)
PHILADELPHIA AT BROOKLYN (2)

Indiana Stops Michigan's Rally to Win

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 22 (AP).—Piling up a 13-0 first-half lead on two touchdown passes—one covering 54 yards—Indiana University staved off a desperate last minute Wolverine drive and whipped Michigan, 13 to 7, today in the first Big Ten game of the 1945 football season.

Pile-driving George Taliaferro, Gary, Ind., freshman halfback, sparked a powerful Indiana ground attack but the Hoosiers had to go into the air for both their scores.

Quarterback Ben Raimondi pitched 13 yards to End Ted Kluszewski for the first score in the dying moments of the opening period and connected on a 54-yard pass to Sophomore Halfback Melvin Groomes for the second tally midway of the second stanza. Kluszewski's first placement kick was wide but the second was good and the Hoosiers led 13-0 at the half.

Michigan roared back for a third-period touchdown with Freshman Fullback Dan Dworsky plowing over from the 1-yard line to climax a 49-yard drive after one of Taliaferro's punts had squirted out of bounds only 9 yards beyond the line of scrimmage.

The Hoosiers, with Taliaferro carrying the ball on every other play, marched 66 yards in the fourth period but lost the ball on downs on the Michigan 11.

The Wolverines, with time running out, came right back with an 84-yard march, topped by Quarterback Joe Ponsetto's 35-yard pass to Freshman End Bob Swanson, but Indiana braced to take the ball on downs on the 12 just 20 seconds before the final gun.

Indiana.		Michigan
Ravensberg	L.E.	Hershberger
Deal	L.T.	G.Johnson
Ciolli	L.G.	Tomasi
Meyer	Center	Watts
Sowinski	R.G.	Lintol
Goldsberry	R.T.	Hinton
Kluszewski	R.E.	McNeill
Raimondi	Q.B.	Ponsetto
Taliaferro	L.H.	Weisenburger
Groomes	R.H.	Nussbaumer
Lysohir	F.B.	Dworsky

Indiana	6	7	0	0—13
Michigan	0	0	7	0—7

Touchdowns—Kluszewski, Groomes, Dworsky. Points after touchdowns—Kluszewski, Ponsetto (placements).

Iowa State Bows, 18-6, to Northwestern

Evanston, Ill., Sept. 22 (AP).—Playing in a driving rain, Northwestern successfully opened its gridiron season today by overwhelming Iowa State, 18 to 6.

The Cyclones averted a shutout in the closing minutes with brilliant passing by Gene Phelps, aided by quarterback John Tenges. Tenges passed twice for 31 yards to Northwestern's 15 and then Phelps flipped a 13-yard aerial to Howard and on Phelps plunged for a touchdown.

A 70-yard gallap by Dick Conners, Northwestern halfback, touched off the Wildcats' first scoring drive in the opening period. Conners was brought down from behind on Iowa State's 5 but after Conners and Bruce Bairstow drove to the 2, Conners scored.

Northwestern counted again in the second period when quarterback Don Laser carried the ball over after it had been advanced to the 2 on plunges by himself, Baistow and Conners.

Hap Murphey substitute halfback, ripped off two drives for 36 yards and advanced to Iowa State's 29 on another six-yard smash in the fourth quarter. Bill Steele plowed to the Cyclone's 3 with Murphey going over on the next play.

Iowa State				
Northwestern	0	0	0	6—6
	6	0	0	12—18

Iowa State scoring—Touchdown, Phelps. Northwestern scoring—Touchdowns, Conners, Laster, Murphy (sub. for Bairstow).

Cuyler to Pilot Atlanta 3 Years

Atlanta, Sept. 22 (AP).—Hazen (Ki Ki) Cuyler, who directed Atlanta to a Southern Association pennant this year, today signed a three-year contract as manager of the Crackers, club president Earl Mann said.

Cuyler, who came here as manager in 1944 from the coaching staff of the Chicago Cubs, previously managed the Chattanooga club.

Duke Outclasses Gamecocks, 60 to 0

Durham, N. C., Sept. 22 (AP).—Duke's powerful Blue Devils trounced an outclassed University of South Carolina outfit, 60 to 0, as the two teams opened their Southern Conference season here today before a crowd of more than 12,000. The Sugar Bowl champions scored 13 points in each of the first, third, and fourth periods, and 21 in the second.

30,000 See Newhouser Hurl 4-Hitter

Detroit, Sept. 22 (AP).—Tired of being cuffed about and accused of "backing" into the American League pennant, the Detroit Tigers put on a noble display of power for more than 30,000 home fans today as they battered the St. Louis Browns, 9 to 0, behind Hal Newhouser s four-hit pitching and retained their game and a half lead over Washington.

There was joy in the Tiger clubhouse after the final out. The leaders figured that just about did it. The Tigers can clinch the flag tomorrow by winning the series final from the Browns if the Nats should drop their closing pair to the Athletics in Philadelphia. Or, they could assure themselves a tie by winning while the Nats broke even.

Newhouser ,notching his twenty-third victory of the campaign against nine defeats, hurled one of his finest games of the year as he scattered the four St. Louis hits over as many innings. The Browns got only two runners to second and none as far as third.

Newhouser Hits, Too

Newhouser's bat also figured prominently in the victory that revived the Bengals' spirits after three straight losses. He pounded in a run with a long triple in the second inning and then blasted his starting opponent, Bob Muncrief, from the hill with a two-run double in the third frame, in which the Tigers scored seven times.

The loss, incidentally, eliminated the Browns from the pennant scramble.

With Newhouser getting hotter as the game progressed, the Browns never had a chance to get into today's tussle. The slim southpaw proved conclusively that his ailing shoulder was completely healed and that he was ready to pitch the series opener against either the St. Louis Cardinals or Chicago Cubs.

In an effort to wrap it up tomorrow, Manager Steve O'Neill was ready to call on his second best tosser, Dizzy Trout. Nelson Potter was the St. Louis nominee.

Three Lead Attack

Joining Newhouser in today's assault on four Brownie pitchers were big Hank Greenberg, Roy Cullenbine and Paul Richards, each with a pair of knocks. Greenberg's injured ankle appeared much improved and he played the entire game in left field. In fact, O'Neill was able to use the line-up which will go for the Tigers in the World Series, providing they don't fall on their faces here at the last.

After getting to Muncrief for a run in each of the first two innings, the Tigers went to town in the third when they pushed across seven runs on four hits and five walks. Greenberg, up twice in the wild round, walked and then drove in two runs with a single to left. Four runs were across when Muncrief left for the showers, and three more were scored off his successor, Cliff Fannin.

Two succeeding St. Louis flingers, Al La Macchia and Sam Zoldak, held the Tigers in the closing rounds but their work went for naught.

St. Louis.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gutteridge, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4	0
Byrnes, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	1
McQuinn, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1	0
Stephens, ss.	4	0	0	5	4	0
Laabs, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Schulte, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Mancuso, c.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Finney, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Muncrief, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fannin, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lamacchia, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Hayworth	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zoldak, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	4	24	10	1

*Batted for Fannin in fifth.
†Batted for Lamacchia in eighth.

Detroit.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Webb, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Mayo, 2b.	4	2	1	3	2	0
Cramer, c.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Greenberg, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Cullenbine, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
York, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	0
Outlaw, 3b.	3	2	0	1½	5	0
Richards, c.	3	1	2	8	0	0
Newhouser, p.	3	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	32	9	10	27	11	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Detroit	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	x	—9

Runs batted in—Newhouser (3), Outlaw, Richards, Greenberg (2), Cramer. Two-base hits—Byrnes, Cullenbine, Newhouser. Three-base hit—Newhouser. Sacrifice—Newhouser. Double plays—Stephens to Gutteridge to McQuinn; Newhouser to Outlaw to Webb to York; Outlaw to Mayo to York. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 9. First base on balls—Off Muncrief, 3; off Fannin, 3; off Lamacchia, 1; off Newhouser, 2. Struck out—By Muncrief, 1; by Fannin, 1; by Newhouser, 6. Hits—Off Muncrief, 6 in 2⅓ innings; off Fannin, 2 in 1⅔ innings; off Lamacchia, 1 in 3 innings; off Zoldak, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Muncrief. Umpires—Boyer, Summers, Rue and Passarella. Time of game—2 hours.

Staunton Tops Wilson, 8 to 6

Staunton, Va., Sept. 22.—A safety late in the first quarter proved Staunton Military Academy's margin of victory as the Cadets downed Woodrow Wilson High of Washington, 8 to 6, here today.

Bob Spears' battering line smashes kept the play in Wilson's territory most of the first three quarters. Late in the third period, Taylor slanted off left tackle for Staunton's touchdown.

At the beginning of the fourth quarter, Wilson's Fooshe recovered a Staunton fumble on the 16. Three plays later Wilson counted on a pass, Leonard to Burke.

Staunton.		Wilson
Jeutter	L.E.	Hall
Butler	L.T.	Lesdam
White	L.G.	Fitch
Lawrence	Center	Scott
Reed	R.G.	Whittlesey
Beasley	R.T.	Love
Jacobs	R.E.	Daly
Basinger	Q.B.	Burke
Taylor	H.B.	Leonard
Pickett	H.B.	Schaub
Spears	F.B.	Weigand

SMA	2	0	6	0	8
WMS	0	0	0	6	6

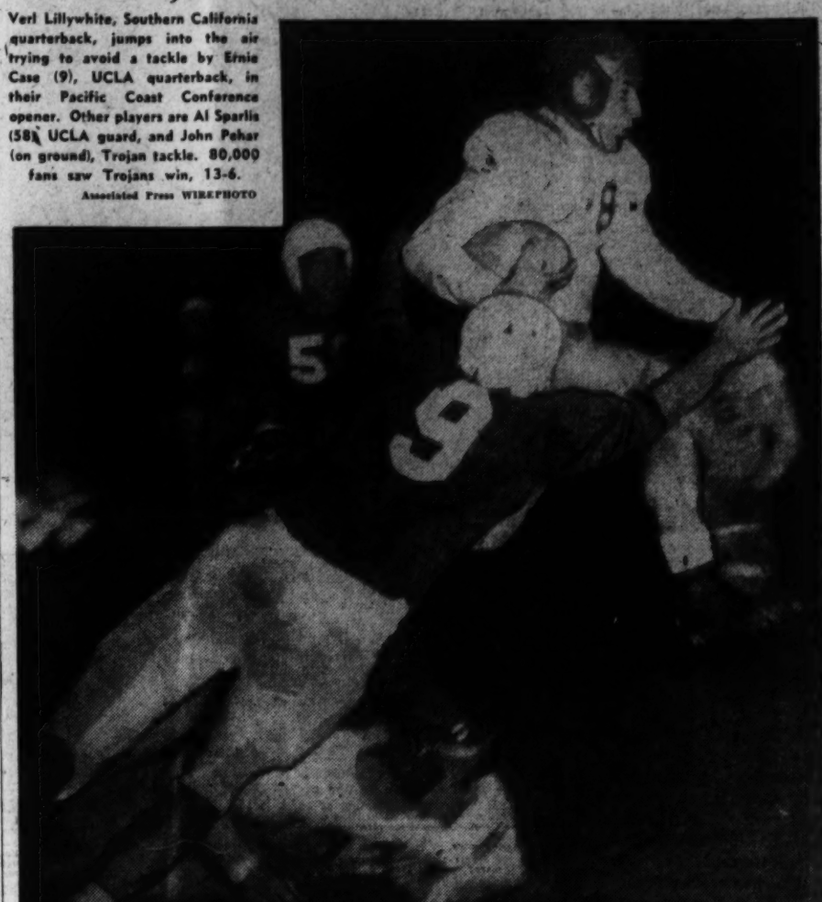
Touchdowns — Taylor, Burke. Safety—Leonard.

Horse Show Slated

The Rotary Club of Washington and Station WMAL Horse Show, given for the benefit of wounded veterans of Walter Reed and Forest Glen Hospitals, will be held at 1 p. m. October 14, on Meadowbrook show grounds.

A Trojan That Flies Makes 14 Yards

Verl Lillywhite, Southern California quarterback, jumps into the air trying to avoid a tackle by Ernie Case (9), UCLA quarterback, in their Pacific Coast Conference opener. Other players are Al Sparlis (58), UCLA guard, and John Pehar (on ground), Trojan tackle. 80,000 fans saw Trojans win, 13-6.
Associated Press WIREPHOTO



Kulbitski Stars As Minnesota Routs Missouri

Minneapolis, Sept. 22 (AP).—Led by veteran Fullback Vic Kulbitski, Minnesota overwhelmed Missouri of the Big Six Conference today, 34 to 0, in the football season's opener for both teams. A crowd of 34,246 saw the game.

Kulbitski was the spark that provided the scoring drive for three touchdowns, two of them in the first half. The other counters were scored by Dale Rappana, substitute quarterback, and Hudson (Hockey) Healey, who replaced Kulbitski. Merlin Kispert, the Gopher quarter, kicked two points after touchdown and Mealey added another pair.

Kulbitoski scored his first touchdown after the Gophers had worked the ball to the Missouri 20-yard line. He smashed his way to the 1-yard line, was held for a small gain and then crossed the goal line. Kispert's kick missed.

Early in the second period, Kulbitski scored again after smashing from the Missouri 29 to the 5. This time Kispert's kick was good.

Kulbitski's third score came late in the third period. He powerhoused his way to two first downs to put the ball on the Missouri 3-yard line from where he went over. The kick by Kispert again was good.

Rappana counted his touchdown a little later, crossing the line standing up after taking a 21-yard pass from Bob Kasper, substitute left half. Mealey converted.

Mealey plunged over for his score after a pass had put the ball on Missouri's 4 early in the last period. He also kicked the point.

Missouri					
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0—0
	6	7	14	7	—34

Touchdowns—Kulbitski (3), Rappana (sub for Kispert), Mealey (sub for Kulbitski). Points after touchdowns—Kispert (2), Mealey (2), placements.

Great Lakes, Wisconsin in Scoreless Tie

Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 22 (AP).—A Wisconsin eleven that battled with its back to the goal line most of the final half made its debut today by holding once-tested Great Lakes to a scoreless tie on rain-soaked Ross Field.

The Bluejackets, defeated by Michigan, 27-2, last week, fumbled away two scoring opportunities in the third period and were stopped cold on the 10-yard stripe in the final quarter as the Badgers capitalized on the few breaks that came their way.

Although the Bluejackets came to life after a lethargic first half, the alert Badgers throttled three threats within their own 20-yard line.

Statistically, the Badgers more than held their own with a total net gain of 198 to 162 by Great Lakes, but Harry Stuhldreher's game youngsters never coordinated their attack and only twice barged past midfield.

Wesleyan Eleven Ties

Middletown, Conn., Sept. 22 (AP).—Wesleyan and Middlebury resumed football relations today after a war-imposed interruption of three years and struggled to a 0-0 tie which was highlighted by spasmodic shows of temper.

Navy Booters Win

Annapolis, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Navy varsity soccer team defeated the Baltimore Soccer Club today.

'Skins, Packers In Exhibition Here Today

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

The 1945 edition of the Washington Redskins is up for preview today at 2 p. m. at Griffith Stadium as the Redskins demonstrate for the first time their practice "larnin's" before some 30,000 home folks.

Their opponents aren't exactly the type of team calculated to make the home team look like world beaters. They happen to be the Green Bay Packers, who happen to be the present National Football League champions, a distinction the men from Wisconsin have attained seven times in their 25 years of pro football campaigning.

The game today marks something of a precedent for the Redskins in that it will be the first time in the nine-year local history of the club that it has been permitted to play a preseason contest before the home folks. Also, it will be the third time the Packers have visited Washington, each team winning one of the two previous league games.

Both Have Played Three

The Redskins will show the home fans their "T" formation which Coach Dud DeGroot continues to use after a previous year of none-too-happy circumstances, which didn't please the local clientele at all last year. But this year it will be less of an eyesore.

The Redskins, like the Packers, have played three previous exhibition games, winning from the Bears, losing to the Rams and tying the Chicago Cardinals. The Packers have whipped the College All-Stars, bowed by a touchdown in a free scoring clash with the Eagles, and defeated the Steelers.

Local customers are also going to see a Redskin line of much sturdier proportions than the shaky wall fo last year, which wavered all season nand finally fell with a decided crash when the championship chips were high on the line. Such youngsters as Jim Watson and Ernie Barber at center; Tom Bedore, "Zip" Hanna, Reid Lennan, guards; Johnny "The Tree" Adams, Earl Audet and Jim Lolotai, tackles, have made the Redskins heavier and tougher. They are all earnest and promising young men who will make many mistakes this year through greenness, but who will be in there scrapping and learning all season.

Redskin Line Looms Tough

Mix them up thoroughly with such tried and trusted performers as "Tiger" Walton, Marvin Whited, Jack Keenan, "Pop" Sharpe and Joe Ungerer, and the Redskin line is big and strong although, not too well fixed in depth. There never

See REDSKINS, Page 7, Column 2.

College Football

EAST
Franklin & Marshall, 7; Ursinus, 0.
Villanova, 21; Bucknell, 7.
Swarthmore, 28; Muhlenberg, 8.
West Virginia, 42; Otterbein, 7.
Cornell, 26; Syracuse, 14.
Wesleyan, 0; Middlebury, 0.
R. P. I., 39; Worcester Tech, 0.

WEST
Indiana, 13; Michigan, 7.
Purdue, 14; Marquette, 13.
Minnesota, 34; Missouri, 0.
Wisconsin, 0; Great Lakes, 0.
Oberlin, 33; Ohio Wesleyan, 0.
Illinois, 33; Pittsburgh, 6.
Northwestern, 18; Iowa State, 6.
Depauw, 13; Wabash, 7.
Iowa State Teachers, 36; Iowa Central, 14.
Ohio, 56; Bowling Green, 0.
Bemidji Teachers, 6; St. John's, 0.
Western Michigan, 21; Alma, 13.
Ohio State, 21; Ohio U., 6.
Indiana State Teachers College, 26; Illinois State Teachers, 6.
Fort Warren, 6; Colorado, 0.
Cornell College, 38; Iowa Wesleyan, 8.

SOUTH
Georgia, 49; Murray State Teachers, 0.
Virginia, 39; New London Coast Guard Academy, 0.
Duke, 60; South Carolina, 0.
North Carolina, 6; Camp Lee, 0.
Clemson, 76; Presbyterian, 0.
V. M. I., 37; Emory and Henry, 0.
First Air Force, 7; Air Transport C'mand, 7.

FAR WEST
California, 6; St. Mary's, 0.

SOUTHWEST
Texas A. & M., 34; Ellington Field, 0.
Texas, 13; Bergstrom, 7.
Arkansas, 12; Hayneville Army Air Base, 0.
Southern Methodist, 31; Blackland Army Airfield, 0.

Purdue Edges Marquette In Rain, 14-13

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 22 (AP).—Staging a brilliant offensive in the first 40 minutes and then holding out gamely in the latter stages, Purdue's youthful Boilermakers opened their 1945 football season today with a 14-13 victory over Marquette.

The contest, played before a slim crowd in a rain that was a downpour at times, was all Purdue in the first half as Cecil Isbell's Boilermakers stormed to two touchdowns while holding Marquette without a first down. But the willing Hilltoppers recovered with a bang i nteh final quarter and all but stole the decision.

Marquette swept to two touchdowns in the last period and lost only on Dennis Pantzlaff's missed conversion attempt after the first.

It was Freshman Dave Shaw of Indianapolis at right halfback, who provided the Purdue spark in the first half. He led a nine-play advance to a touchdown from the Purdue 41 in the first period and scored the second with a 41-yard dash off left tackle. Freshman Quarterback Bob DeMoss sneaked a yard for the initial tally. Tom Hughes, veteran tackle, made both conversions from placement.

After gaining a net of 10 yards in the first half, Marquette found itself in the final quarter to send Johnny Rudan across for a touchdown on a 34-yard sprint midway in the period.

The only other serious threat of the day was an 81-yard gain by Purdue on a screen pass from DeMoss to Fullback Ed Cody followed by a lateral back to DeMoss. That one ended up on Marquette's 4-yard line as the half closed.

Marquette					
Purdue	0	0	6	13	—13
	7	7	0	0	—14

Touchdowns — Rudan, Kaminski, DeMoss, Shaw. Points after touchdowns—Rudan, picked up blocked kick), Hughes, 2 (placements).

Phillies Beat Dodgers, 5 to 3

Brooklyn, Sept. 22 (AP).—The law of averages asserted itself today as the Philadelphia Phillies finally defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers, 5-3, after losing 15 games in a row to them.

It was the Phillies second success in 18 meetings with the Flatbush crew this year.

The Phillies staged their winning attack in the sixth inning when they made four hits and sent three runs over the plate to break a 2-2 deadlock. Art Herring was the victim.

Coaker Triplett began the frame with a single and moved to second on a sacrifice. Vic Picciuto doubled Triplett home and he followed Triplett over the plate on another two base hit by John Walczak. Pitcher Dick Mauney's single brought in the last run.

Mauney gained credit for the Philly triumph, although he had to be relieved by Karl in the seventh. It was Karl's sixtylfifth relief appearance of the year.

Philadelphia	000	203	000	—5	8	1
Brooklyn	000	021	000	—3	9	3

Mauney, Karl (6) and Seminick; Herring, Baker (6), Lombardi (7) and Sandlock.

Hogan and Snead Play in Canada

Vancouver, Sept. 23 (AP).—Sam Snead and Ben Hogan, two of golfdom's great professionals, will play here October 9, Hal Rhodes, secretary of the British Columbia Professional Golfers' Association, said yesterday. They will oppose Stan Leonard, Canadian professional champion, and Fred Wood, both of Vancouver, in a four-ball exhibition game.

Roger Wolff Blanks A's With 6 Hits

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Roger Wolff and his knuckle ball today kept intact the slender thread of Washington's pennant hopes with a desperate 2-0 victory over the Athletics, but the predicament of the Nats grew more dire nevertheless.

In the midst of the Nats' triumph, the scoreboard at Shibe Park flashed a big "7" for the league-leading Tigers in the third inning of their game with the Browns, and Detroit went on to a valuable victory. The Tigers thus retained their 1½-game margin, with Washington facing only two more games on the schedule.

The Nats are now faced with the necessity of winning their final two games with the Athletics tomorrow to retain even a dim pennant chance that could mature only if the Tigers slump in their final five games of the year. The latest standings show:

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.	T.P.
Tigers	86	63	.577	...	5
Nats	86	66	.569	1½	2

The desperate needs of the Nats could be told in this manner: They could achieve a tie for the pennant if they beat the A's twice tomorrow and the Tigers lose three of their five remaining games. If the Nats lose two tomorrow, the Tigers could clinch the pennant by winning only one more game. If the Nats divide tomorrow, the Tigers could tie for the pennant by winning only one more game.

Today, Wolff did a masterful job in seeing the Nats through to a victory over Russ Christopher, who had licked Washington three times this season without a defeat and had given up only two runs to the Nats in those three starts.

Wolff Allows Six Hits

The Nats backed Wolff with only four hits, but he gave up only six to the Athletics and made his slender lead stand up to the finish, getting his shutout despite the fact that the Athletics had the tying run on second and third in the eighth inning with none out.

Washington's first run that gave Wolff a 1-0 lead in the fourth and appeared for a while as if it might be the only run of the ball game, was an outright gift from the Philadelphia infield.

Two were out when Buddy Lewis singled to right, and the Nats appeared a gone gang in the inning when Kubel grounded to shortstop, but Ed Busch fumbled the ball and then made a poor throw to first and Kubel was safe with Lewis taking second on the error.

Second Baseman Irving Hall then befriended the Nats on the next play. It was a routine ground ball off Travis' bat that scooted between Hall's legs into right field and Lewis galloped home on the second consecutive error of the inning.

There was nothing cheap about the Nats' second run though. George Myatt set it in motion in the sixth when he laid down a bunt and flashed safely into first base ahead of Christopher's toss. Whereupon Buddy Lewis lammed a two-bagger into center and when Bobby Estalella skidded on his rump in an attempt for a shoestring catch, Myatt scrambled all the way home.

Kish Is Walked

Wolff was pitching four-hit ball until the eighth inning and had permitted only one of the Mackmen to get as far as second base when all of a sudden he found himself thigh-deep in trouble.

Before anybody was out in the eighth Wolff issued his only pass of the game to Pinch-hitter Ernie Kish. Irv Hall blasted a double to right that moved Kish to third, and it was a sickening situation for the Nats what with Detroit's seven-run inning already posted.

In this crisis Wolff was the boss, however. He made a leaping catch of Smith's high bounder for the first out as the runners held their bases and lured Sam Chapman into grounding to Travis, who threw Kish out at the plate. Wolff disposed of the dangerous Bobby Estalella by the simple expedient of striking him out on three knucklers.

The ninth, too, commenced like a rough inning for Wolff, when Siebert opened up with the A's sixth hit, a single to center. And then the A's deteriorated rapidly. Kell's grounder was grabbed by Torres who started a double play, and Rosar's drive to deep short, Torres made a sensational throw across the diamond for the game-ending out.

Navy Netmen Bow

Annapolis, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Naval Academy tennis team lost today to the more experienced racqueteers from the Philadelphia Rifle Club, 8 to 1.

Nats' Box Score

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Case, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Myatt, 2b.	4	1	2	3	2	0
Lewis, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Kubel, 1b.	4	0	0	8	2	0
Travis, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Binks, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Zarrell, c.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Torres, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Wolff, p.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	32	2	4	27	12	1

Philadelphia.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hall, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3	1
Peck, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Smith, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Chapman, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Estalella, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Siebert, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	0
Kell, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Rosar, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Busch, ss.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Christopher, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
*Kish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berry, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	6	27	10	1

*Batted for Christopher in eighth.

WASHINGTON									
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Errors—Kell, Hall, Busch, Wolff. Batted in (Lewis scored on error)—Lewis, Two-base hits—Lewis, Hall. Double plays—Busch to Hall to Siebert; Torres to Myatt to Kubel. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Wolff, 1; Etsrck out—By Christopher, 2; by Wolff, 4; by Berry, 1. Hits—Off Christopher, 4 in 8 innings; off Berry, 0 in 1. Losing pitcher—Christopher. Time of game—1:38. Umpires—Grieve, Hubbard and Rommel.

30,000 See British Buddy Win Potomac 'Cap

Wexler Entry Pays $14.10 In Photo

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Laurel, Md., Sept. 22.—Before a crowd of 30,000 Morris Wexler's British Buddy gained a nose-photo decision in the $15,000 added Potomac Handicap, sending into defeat the Bobanet Stable's Bobanet in a finish worthy of the gala throng. The rivals battled head and head through the final 70 yards of the 1 mile and a furlong and many observers believed they had witnessed a dead heat. Six lengths behind the thrilling battle for the winner's share of $11,675 came William Helis' Pindus to be third. Shunted into fourth place was the favorite, the Pentagon Stable's The Doge, twice a winner at this meeting.

It was to the tune of a $14.10 mutuel that British Buddy kept his slate clean for 1945. This was his fourth triumph in as many starts and his most important. He was under the handling of Jockey J. Breen and was clocked in a formidable 1:51 2-5.

The Doge Tires

The Doge went to the front and tried to steal a long lead as he did in his previous outing here. Jockey Herb Claggett hustled him into a four-length advantage going into the backstretch with Alexis and Bobanet closest. British Buddy was being rated at this stage while in fourth position.

At the far turn, The Doge began to tire and Jockey W. Garner, on Bobanet, took this as his cue. He rushed the Baltimore-owned colt to the front. Then British Buddy moved to the outside. Entering the stretch, Bobanet swung out carrying the ultimate winner with him. However, British Buddy rallied and came on to join the leaders and it was anybody's race going into the wire.

The Bobanet Stable's Gay Bit came from last position to win the Forward Handicap, a $5000 test and the day's secondary feature. The so not Gay Monarch rushed passed his opposition to win by three and a half lengths. C. T. Chenery's Hornbeam was second and a length and half in front of E. C. Eastwood's Challamore. Scratches shrunk the field to six horses.

Hasteville Withdrawn

The Pentagon Stable's The Doge was reserved for the running of the Potomac Handicap and Gustave Ring's Hasteville was ordered withdrawn by the stewards after he got out of control of Jockey M. N. Gonzalez while warming up while the field was going to the post.

Kopla and Challamore set most of the early pace while Apprentice Don Padgett rated Gay Bit in last position. In the stretch, Hornbeam moved up to take the lead but Gay Bit in the center of the track, came on with a bold rush to make it appear like "no contest" at the end.

Gay Bit paid $6.70 and was clocked in 1:12 2/5 for the 6 furlongs.

An across the board mutuel of $205.50 to win, $87.60 to place and $43.00 to show was displayed after the running of the first race when H. L. Hinton's Hel-Plin was the winner. Supplying one of the longest win mutuels in Maryland history, the son of Head Play finished 1½ lengths in advance of a nose finish for second, in which the camera voted for the Amazon Stables' Wild Agent over the Bobanet Stables' Hector.

Brown Signs McIntyre

Providence, R. I., Sept. 22 (AP).—Lieut. John McIntyre of Crystal Lake, Ill., a former Notre Dame football star and a bemedalled Navy flyer now awaiting discharge, has been added to the Brown coaching staff by Dr. Walter H. Snell, athletic director.

Official Charts of Laurel Racing Program Yesterday

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1945—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR. TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2000. For 2-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 1:48. Winner, H. L. Hinton. Value to winner, $1300. Time, 1:13.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
HEL-PLIN	(Puglisi)	109	7	12	10½	6d	4d	1½	1½	$161.70
WILD AGENT	(Jemas)	109	11	7	4½	4½	3½	2hd	2no	15.35
HECTOR	(Padgett)	111	9	3	2d	2d	1hd	1½	3½	5.65
SUN MUCIA	(Cherry)	108	6	6	3½	3d	2d	4d	4d	1.20
TRAGEDIENNE	(Wood)	103	3	8	8½	7½	6½	5½	5½	36.20
RUSTY POTS	(Becker)	108	4	10	9d	9½	7d	6½	6½	23.45
PEACOCK LADY	(Young)	111	10	2	1½	2d	3d	7d	7d	8.65
ANAMOSA	(Schmidl)	113	12	4	6no	10½	10½	9½	8½	4.05
HELEN NIGHT	(Garner)	111	2	9	11d	11d	11d	10d	9d	172.80
PHARAWELL	(Root)	109	5	5	7½	8½	8½	11½	10½	14.85
TAP LIGHTLY	(C.Kirk)	114	8	7	5½	5no	9½	11d	11d	149.10
RHODESIA MARY	(D.Scocca)	106	1	11	⊳12	12	12	12	12	237.80

HEL-PLIN, $205.50, $87.60, $43.00; WILD AGENT, $15.90, $9.80; HECTOR, $6.20.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1500. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 2:16½. Winner, Win-Sue Farms. Value to winner, $975. Time, 1:51.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GARAND	(Cherry)	113	4	8	6½	4½	1½	1½	1no	$7.85
MARQUEL	(Padgett)	110	5	11	9d	8d	3no	2d	2d	3.85
BOURMONT	(Garner)	115	12	12	10d	9d	8d	7d	3d	2.85
NORTH BRA	(Waters)	113	11	10	8d	6d	2½	3d	4d	7.00
EPAY	(D.Scocca)	115	7	1	1hd	1hd	5½	5no	5½	30.05
JACK HORNER	(Covalli)	113	1	5	2no	2½	6d	6½	6½	5.80
OVER GOLD	(Challis)	118	8	3	3d	3no	4½	4½	7d	129.05
BAIL ME OUT	(Root)	115	3	9	11d	11	10d	9d	8d	43.80
WALTER LIGHT	(J.C.Gilbert)	113	10	2	4½	7½	9d	8½	9d	35.95
BREAKABLE MISS	(Scawthorn)	113	5	6	5½	5½	7d	10d	10d	76.90
PRINCE TICK	(Matral)	118	6	7	7d	10½	11	11	11	76.20
CLAY HILL	(Snellings)	118	9	4	12	†				58.15

†Eased.
GARAND, $17.90, $9.00, $4.20; MARQUEL, $5.20, $3.60; BOURMONT, $3.70.

Daily Double, Hel-Plin and Garand, paid $1362.70

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 2:47½. Winner, Christiana Stables. Value to winner, $1625. Time, 1:13⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
OPEN PALM	(Scawthorn)	114	8	2	4½	3d	2d	1no	1½	$16.10
MARCIA P.	(Snellings)	113	1	10	6no	6½	3½	2no	2d	2.70
PIED PIPER	(Garner)	118	6	9	1½	1d	1d	3½	3d	2.00
WAYMARK	(Rudert)	115	2	5	8d	4½	4d	4½	4d	18.90
LOST MATE	(Rollins)	118	4	4	2½	2d	5d	5½	5d	11.10
FORFAR	(Schmidl)	114	3	8	9½	9½	7½	6d	6d	8.55
SOUTH CRATE	(Claggett)	114	9	6	7d	5d	6d	8d	7d	177.95
BOGIEVILLE	(Padgett)	110	5	7	5½	8d	9d	9d	8d	5.70
GIT	(Young)	114	7	3	10	10	10	10	9d	26.15
RIVER LIGHT	(Wood)	109	10	1	3no	3no	8d	10	10	139.55

OPEN PALM, $34.20, $12.60, $5.30; MARCIA P., $5.30, $3.10; PIED PIPER, $2.70.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 3:18. Winner, G. Ring. Value to winner, $1625. Time, 1:14⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fin.	Straight
JACK MADIGAN	(Cherry)	103	11	3	1no	2d	11½	11½	1½	$6.95
FREELAND'S LAD	(Wall)	118	3	4	3½	3½	3d	2no	2d	3.45
ANTELOPE	(Becker)	108	5	5	2½	1½	2½	3½	3d	2.35
THALEL	(Vandergriff)	115	4	12	11d	10½	7½	4d	4d	26.20
SPANISH URL	(Leggett)	118	8	9	9½	5no	4d	5d	5d	38.40
SKY SKIPPER	(Hernandez)	118	2	6	7d	9½	8½	6½	6d	84.50
ART BROWN	(Jemas)	113	10	7	8½	8d	6½	7d	7d	6.05
KIMBERLEY	(Claggett)	110	9	10	10d	11d	9½	8d	8d	48.05
MISS LAVENDER	(Scawthorn)	107	12	1	5d	6½	5no	9d	9d	16.10
TOOMERVILLE	(Kelly)	115	6	8	6d	7½	10d	10d	10d	8.75
PIPPOMENES	(Young)	115	7	2	4d	4no	11½	11d	11d	16.75
LITTLE SANDY	(Matral)	115	1	13	12	12	12	12	12	70.05

JACK MADIGAN, $15.90, $6.60, $3.70; FREELAND'S LAD, $5.70, $4.00; ANTELOPE, $2.90.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $5000. For 3-year-olds up; handicap. Start good. Off 3:48½. Winner, Bobanet Stable. Value to winner, $3250. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	⅝	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GAY BIT	(Padgett)	113	3	6	6	6	5d	1½	1½	$2.35
HORNBEAM	(Wall)	112	4	4	4d	4d	3d	2½	2½	14.90
CHALLAMORE	(Claggett)	110	1	3	3d	3½	1no	3d	3d	6.45
KOPLA	(Snellings)	120	2	1	1½	1½	2½	2no	4d	4.30
DIRECTOR J. E.	(Jemas)	116	6	2	2d	2d	4½	6	5no	7.30
BLACK GANG	(Young)	113	5	5	5d	5d	6d	4d	6	2.30

GAY BIT, $6.70, $4.10, $3.00; HORNBEAM, $8.80, $5.80; CHALLAMORE, $4.40.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $15,000 added. For 3-year-olds. The Potomac Handicap. Start good. Off 4:17. Winner, M. Wexler; value, $11,675. Time, 1:51⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BRITISH BUDDY	(Breen)	110	2	4	4d	2½	2½	2d	1no	$6.05
BOBANET	(Garner)	119	4	1	3½	2d	1½	1½	2d	3.10
PINDUS	(Jemas)	103	3	3	6d	5d	5d	4½	3no	5.75
THE DOGE	(Claggett)	113	7	5	1d	1½	2hd	3d	4d	1.90
ALEXIS	(Scawthorn)	114	2	2	2½	3d	4d	5d	5no	†3.70
CHANCEAGAIN	(Rudert)	107½	1	8	8	7½	6d	6d	6d	54.25
SERVICE PILOT	(Wood)	101	8	7	7½	8	7½	7d	7d	†
MISTER CHAT	(D.Scocca)	105½	5	6	5hd	6d	8	8	8	71.75

†Christiana Stables entry.
BRITISH BUDDY, $14.10, $6.40, $4.90; BOBANET, $4.40, $3.60; PINDUS, $5.40.

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 4:50. Winner, Christiana Stable. Value to winner, $1625. Time, 1:46⅕.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	⅞	Str.	Fin.	Straight
BRIDE'S BISCUIT	(Scawthorn)	115	11	2	2d	2d	1hd	1no	1no	$3.45
JETSAM	(Wood)	110	10	7	9½	7d	8d	3d	2d	34.90
DIRECTOR	(G.Smith)	118	4	9	8½	6½	4½	2½	3no	3.55
GERONIMO	(Rollins)	118	6	4	4d	4½	5d	4½	4d	36.50
BOB O'SULLIVAN	(Gonzalez)	115	3	1	1d	1½	2½	5½	5no	34.20
SAVINO	(Claggett)	112	12	6	10d	8d	7d	6d	6½	141.00
HANDWAVE	(Padgett)	110	8	10	6½	3½	3no	5d	7d	5.75
LICTOR	(Cherry)	110	7	11	11½	9½	10d	9½	8d	10.35
RIAR RED	(Root)	118	2	8	5hd	5d	6d	8d	9d	2.90
JOBLOTS	(Covalli)	107	5	12	12	12	12	11d	10d	20.15
QUIET SHOT	(J.C.Gilbert)	110	9	5	7½	10d	9½	10½	11no	61.15
SIR TORO	(Young)	115	1	3	3d	11d	11d	12	12	72.20

BRIDE'S BISCUIT, $8.90, $5.00, $3.50; JETSAM, $14.30, $9.60; DIRECTOR, $4.20.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 5:19. Winner, R. Waldrop. Value to winner, $1625. Time, 1:47⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	⅝	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
WAR DRESSING	(Vandergriff)	113	6	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	$21.60
STAR BACK	(Young)	110	7	8	8d	4d	2d	2d	2½	3.85
OMAHA MIKE	(Wood)	114	8	11	9d	5d	3d	3d	3d	10.35
FLYING JUNIOR	(Cherry)	116	1	6	4hd	3d	6d	4d	4d	7.95
SUPER JUSTICE	(Schmidl)	114	2	9	5d	6hd	4d	6d	5½	2.50
PHANTOM PLAYER	(Root)	119	10	3	2½	2½	3d	5d	6d	2.50
PINCKNEY	(Covalli)	106	11	10	7d	8d	7½	7½	7no	45.55
SMOKE PUFF	(Besay)	118	4	10	10	10	10	8	8d	30.05
SARAWAK	(Rudert)	113	3	2	6d	7hd	8d	8d	9	47.65
LIMEHOUSE	(Rudert)	113	9	4	3½	3½	6½	†		28.90
BLACK OBJECT	(Padgett)	111	5	7	2					5.20

†Eased. ‡Lost rider.
WAR DRESSING, $45.30, $15.20, $7.70; STAR BACK, $5.60, $4.10; OMAHA MIKE, $5.30.

Pot o' Luck Belmont Victor; Bet Mark Set

Belmont Park, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP). Warren Wright's stretch-running Pot o' Luck won the fifty-third Lawrence Realization, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham's unbeaten filly Beaugay captured the Matron Stakes and a crowd of 49,614 created the biggest pari-mutuels metting day in world history here this afternoon.

Last of the 11 3-year-olds to leave the gate in the mile and 5-furlong Realization, Pot o' Luck pounded off with the $20,150 first money by a length and a half as B. F. Whitaker's Chief Barker headed Mrs. F. Magann's Michaelo for the place. W. M. Jeffords' unpredictable Pavot, an entry with Trymenow and favorite, faded from first to tenth.

After six of the eight races had been decided, the betting total was $3,569,851, indicating that the day's play would come close to the fabulous five-million mark and easily smash the former world record of $4,304,816, set on August 16 during the Saratoga-at-Belmont session.

Georgia Routs Murray

Athens, Ga., Sept. 22 (AP).—Georgia's Bulldogs stomped a hapless Murray State College eleven today, 49-0.

Dubiel Beats Red Sox, 2-1, For Yankees

Boston, Sept. 22 (AP).—Walter Dubiel retained his mastery over the Boston Red Sox today when he pitched the New York Yankees to a 2-1 decision over the Hubmen for his sixth straight triumph without a defeat over Joe Cronin's men this season.

In gaining his tenth victory against nine defeats, Dubiel had to outduel 40-year-old Mike Ryba, who limited the Yankees to only seven hits but dropped the decision when Shortstop Eddie Lake fumbled an easy grounder on a rap by Oscar Grimes in the fifth.

The score was tied at the time when Lake made his inopportune error. George Stirnweiss drew a walk with two out and Bud Metheny's single scored Grimes with the deciding tally.

Ryba, who had a perfect batting to Dubiel gave up eight hits, three day.

Dolph Camilli was banished from the game in the eighth inning by Umpire George Pipgras for protesting a decision at first where Pipgras ruled one out on what Camilli insisted was a double play. Coach Johnny Schulte of the Yanks had called attention to the fact that Camilli's foot was off the bag on the play. The upshot of the argument was that Camilli was banished from the game.

Dave Ferriss' mother and sister attended the game. They were here for tomorrow's celebration of Ferriss Day.

Jockey Padgett Injured at Laurel

Laurel, Md., Sept. 22.—Apprentice Jockey Don Padgett, leading rider at the meeting, was injured in the eighth race when his mount stumbled and he was thrown on the track soon after the break. Padgett was unconscious when placed in the track ambulance. He regained consciousness in the track hospital and complained of severe pains in his back. He was then taken to the Suburban Hospital for observation and X-rays.

Tribe's Gromek Edges Chisox, 2-1, for 18th

Cleveland, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Cleveland Indians came up today with their third straight sparkling pitching performance but they had to battle through 11 innings before they could defeat the Chicago White Sox, 2-1, and give Steve Gromek his eighteenth victory of the year.

Gromek allowed only seven hits, struck out three and gave one walk as he edged out Thornton Lee.

The Tribe's winning run came as Jeff Heath opened the eleventh with a single, moved to second on Al Cihocki's sacrifice and then scored on Don Ross' one-base hit.

The Sox did their only scoring in the first frame as Wally Moses started the game with a double, moved to third on an infield out and tallied on Guy Curtright's single to right.

Les Fleming's triple off the right field wall set the stage for Cleveland to knot the count in the second. He came home on Ross' fly to right.

Gromek never was in serious trouble after the first frame but the Indians had Lee in, grief on three different occasions but couldn't score. They had two men on with none out in the fourth; two on with one out in the seventh and the bases loaded with one out in the ninth.

Pioneer Loop Resumes

Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 22 (AP).—Directors of the Class C Pioneer Baseball League, idle since 1942, have agreed there are no obstacles to play resumption next year. President Jack P. Halliwell said he believed the end of the war had solved manpower and transportation problems.

Giants Edge Braves, 3 to 2

New York, Sept. 22 (AP).—Dangerous Dan Gardella, New York Giants leftfielder, smacked a ninth inning homer into the upper right field stands to break a 2-2 tie and give the Giants a 3-2 victory over the Boston Braves in the opener of a three-game series today.

The wallop came off the first pitch served by Don Hendrickson, who had just taken over for starter Ed Wright who bowed out for a pinch hitter in the top of the ninth.

Until the final frame, Wright and Jack Brewer of the Giants waged on even terms, with Brewer getting credit for his eighth triumph of the season on a seven-hitter.

The Braves opened the scoring in the second inning when Bill Ramsey hit his first major league homer into the left-field stands. The Giants came back in the fifth with two runs on a pair of singles which followed an error by Tom Nelson after two were out. Workman's circuit blow in the seventh tied the score.

REDSKINS

From Page 6.

was any trouble with the ends. Such fellows as Joe Aguirre, all-league wingman last year; Doug Turley, Les Dye are reinforced by the returning veteran, Wayne Millner and the good-looking former Philadelphia Eagle, Tom Miller. In a pinch the versatile Larry Weldon can step in and turn in a thoroughly capable job at the wings, as he has been doing in practically every position on the field.

Sammy Baugh and Frank Filchock are handling the ball much better than last year, when they were shaky under the center. Both are learning to pass with more east and effectiveness, but most important, both have gained confidence and are calling plays with more variation and familiarity. Frank Akins, Wilbur Moore, Bob Seymour, Larry Fuller and Bobby Sneddon are running well for so early and should get help from the crop of rookies, which includes Vito Ananis, Sal Rosato, Jack Doolan, Winston Siegfried, and the newcomer many have tabbed as the "sleeper," Walt Dobler, who joined the club only this week.

KESWICK

From Page 6.

McGavock; fourth, Will Presall. T. B. Gay.
TOO-AND-OUT—First, Edgewood Empress, Edgewood Farm; second, Mosby, Mr. Criser; third, Timber Topper, Miss Mary Jane Weaver; fourth, Sanoj, Dr. Lower.
LIGHTWEIGHT HUNTERS—First, Hawkwood Cell, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Jackson agent; second, Primevera, Miss Keith; third, Carefree, Mr. Craigie; fourth, Virginia Allen, Miss Kennon.
MIDDLE AND HEAVY WEIGHT HUNTERS—First, Dunlopin, M. W. Carter; second, Lucky Buck, Mrs. Jackson; third, Baby Hoppe, Meander Farm; fourth, Will Prevail, Mr. Gay.
HUNTER HACKS—First, Substitution, Mrs. Maloney; second, Hawkwood Cell, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Jackson agent; third, Sand Artist; fourth, Baby Seal, Miss McGavock.
JUMPER STAKE—First, Mosby, Mr. Criser; second, Ezz Nog, Mrs. Calvert; third, Rose Gold, Mrs. Bruce; fourth, Mint Chap, Mrs. Mosby; fifth, Sanoj, Dr. Lower.
PRELIMINARY FOR HUNTER CHAMPIONSHIP—First, Substitution, Mrs. Maloney; second, Hawkwood Cell, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Jackson agent; third, Dunlopin, M. W. Carter; fourth, Wedgewood, Edgewood Farm.

Belmont Park

1—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Colony Boy, 116 (Kirkland)..11.40 6.20 5.10
Jackamine, 115 (Arcaro)..... 8.80 6.40
Landlord, 116 (McCreary)..... 5.40
Liberalicus, Son of Time, Blue Falcon, Oryx, Leeway, †Cedar Creek, Leprechaun, †Menu also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.
†W. P. Chrysler entry.

2—1; $3000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Tambe, 120 (Arcaro)..... 4.20 3.20
Comanche Peak, 116 (Kirkland)..... 8.80 5.80
Silvestra, 113 (Dodson)..... 6.00
*Our Victory, *Cousin Nan, Rodney Stone, Fremont, Sea Para, Darby Dingbat, Chance Mate, Pompion, Dark Maiden, Gaytown, *Samar also ran. Time, 1:25.
*Field.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $69.50.

3—2 miles (hurdles); $3000; 3-yr.-olds up.
Bisby, 143 (Pitz)..... 52.60 15.20 6.10
Benekasr, 152 (McGovern)..... 6.80 4.00
Sander, 150 (O'Neill)..... 3.20
Annotator, Rollin Light, Bridlespur, Abidair also ran. Time, 3:55.

4—¾; $10,000 added; 2-year-olds.
Bangay, 123 (Kirkland)..... 3.40 2.80 2.40
*Ensflade, 119 (Arcaro)..... 4.50 3.00
Athena, 115 (Mehrtens)..... 2.80
Aladeer, Red Shoes, Carpet Sweep, War Kilt, Edified, Athenia, Rytina, †Boolie also ran. Time, 1:09⅘.
†C. V. Whitney entry.

5—¾; $5000 added; 3-year-olds up.
True North, 132 (Atkinson)..... 3.30 2.60 2.20
Miss Drummond, 114 (Mehrtens)..... 4.60 2.70
Coriedisease, 116 (Arcaro)..... 2.20
Saqueo, Eternity also ran. Time, 1:09⅘.

6—1⅛; $25,000 added; 3-year-olds.
Dodge, 126 (Arcaro)..... 6.80 4.20
†Chief Barker, 108 (Mehrtens)..... 3.10 2.70
†Michaelo, 108 (Atkinson)..... 2.80
Pavot, Trymenow, Petrol Point, †Povat, †Hitsem, Adonis, Sir Francis, Reply Paid also ran. Time, 2:43⅘.
†Elbert Brook Farms-Mrs. F. Magann entry.
‡W. M. Jeffords entry.
‖Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Whitaker entry.

7—1⅛; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Lois Dance, 114 (Leither)..... 5.20 3.80 3.30
Willing Spirit, 120 (Arcaro)..... 3.50 3.30
Collets, 114 (Fermane)..... 9.90
Jamesina, Pyros, Jacobs Hel, Aetheired, Stage Fan, Omasmax, Up Front also ran. Time, 1:43⅘.

8—1⅛; $4000 added; 3-year-olds up.
Stage Band, 108 (Atkinson)..... 11.80 4.60 3.00
Nursery Tale, 116 (Wright)..... 3.80 2.60
Bright Gallant, 122 (Arcaro)..... 2.60
Bell-the-Cat, Mason Dixon also ran. Time, 2:32.

Narragansett

1—5½; $2200; maiden 2-year-olds.
Bet Me, 119 (Maschek)..... 5.60 3.80 2.60
Miss O'Lindy, 115 (Hettinger)..... 14.80 3.40
Ship's Captain, 113 (Tobin)..... 4.60
Babomac, Paddy D., Nath, Local Finance, Old Mexico, Jet Plane, New Party, Flag Drill, Crotchety also ran. Time, 1:07⅘.

2—5½; $2200; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
DeKalb, 120 (Moore)..... 7.20 4.80 3.00
Rough Honey, 112 (R.Martin)..... 6.40 3.80
Super Feet, 120 (Turnbull)..... 2.80
Lunch Date, Kalamazoo, Smoothy, Warraweg, Myrtle M., Queen Advice, Speed Up, Chief's Boy, Islam King also ran. Time, 1:06⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $27.20.

3—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Miss Declaire, 116 (R.Martin) 11.40 4.80 3.20
Joyier, 117 (Hettinger)..... 3.60 2.60
Wake Robin, 120 (Gross)..... 3.20
Picanyer, Gun Bearer, Te eMidge, Rough Man, Eric Knight, Easy Quero, Key Largo, Ebro, Bottom Rail also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

4—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Agate, 106 (R.Martin)..... 6.40 3.60 2.80
Skylark, 113 (Scabo)..... 4.00 3.20
Fox Rime, 113 (Hettinger)..... 4.20
Foxmaster, Four Queens, Winning Bid, Shore Patrol, Weenie Lass also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

5—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Evelyn Roslin, 109 (Allgaier) 34.60 12.00 5.20
Ship's Balladier, 107 (R.Martin)..... 3.60 2.80
‡Miss Ethel, 109 (Canning)..... 3.80
Dog Trot, Mar d'Zanzit, Cherrydale, †Anna Mullen, Augusta also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.
‡J. Blackwell entry.

6—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
West Fleet, 119 (Turnbull)..... 13.20 6.00 3.60
Jo Agnes, 118 (Pratt)..... 5.20 4.20
Quien Es, 117 (R.Martin)..... 4.40
Ogham, Windmill, Shiny Penny, Johnny Jr. also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

7—1-70; $3000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Spangled Game, 120 (Moore)..... 5.60 2.80 2.40
Dinner Party, 120 (Pratt)..... 2.80 2.40
Gothic, 117 (Canning)..... 4.00
Hidden Ace, Valdina Craft, Navy also ran. Time, 1:41⅘.

8—1⅛; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
One Tip, 110 (Chaffin)..... 13.60 7.40 5.20
Dark Ship, 107 (Duffy)..... 18.40 11.00
Esta, 113 (Hettinger)..... 5.20
Pistol Pete, Majorette, Sal's Sister, Guy Hotel, Superlative, Calabozo, Epaminondus, Pacification, Sight also ran. Time, 1:46⅕.

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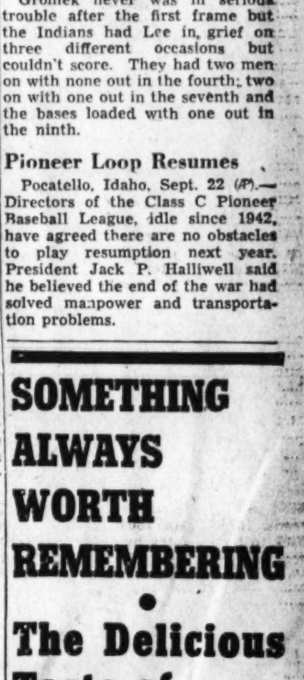

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THE SOPHISTOCRAT OF CIGARS

D. C. League's Mortgage Sum Up 15 Million

By S. Oliver Goodman

Mortgage loans of the 27 member associations of the District of Columbia Building and Loan League stood at $185,248,700 on August 31, an increase of $15,298,000 over the same 1944 date, League Secretary F. Willson Camp reported yesterday.

At the same time, he added, holdings of Government securities rose nearly 14 million dollars in the 12-month period to a new high of $43,048,500 and now account for 18 per cent of total resources.

Combined assets on August 31 aggregated $238,594,092, a gain of 13.5 per cent over the same 1944 date. Cash on hand of $7,280,000 was about the same as last year.

Investments by members in share accounts reached a new all-time high of $210,336,718, up about 24 million for the year. The associations, Mr. Camp said, paced this rise by adding two million dollars to reserves which now total in excess of $20,200,000.

Number of investing members on August 31 was 185,646, the statement concluded.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Bank Women Elect

Miss Mary L. Chadwick, chairman of the Capital group, Association of Bank Women, headed a delegation of four Washington women who attended the annual meeting yesterday in New York City of the women's association. Among the national officers elected were Helen Knox of Chase National Bank, N. Y., president; Willa A. Riley, Florida National Bank, Jacksonville, vice president, and Mrs. Helen R. Feil, Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, secretary. Winner of the coveted Jean Arnot Reid Award was Miss Beryl H. Evans of the First National Bank, Scranton, Pa.

Guide for Overseas Trips

The numerous rules and regulations necessary for overseas passengers have become encyclopaedic in character and have greatly retarded the efficient processing of passengers, says George C. Gaede, passenger traffic manager, American Export Lines. In an effort to relieve this condition to some extent, American Export Lines have compiled the information in a folder for the assistance of prospective passengers. This folder contains information descriptive of the limited accommodations now available on ships of the U. S. War Shipping Administration, requirements for passports, visas, income-tax releases, customs, baggage certificate, reentry permits, military permits, baggage allowance, addresses of consulates of the different foreign nations, rates of fare, U. S. transportation tax, foreign taxes, head tax, money, inoculations and other data.

Retailers Urge Tax Cuts

The taxation committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association yesterday urged Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Doughton, head of the House Ways and Means Committee, to speed Federal tax reductions.

The committee advocated elimination of all excise taxes on commodities other than liquor and tobacco, repeal of the excess profits tax, "substantial downward revision of the entire surtax rate schedule" of income taxes, repeal of the transportation tax on property, reduction in estate and gift tax rates, repeal of the capital stock tax and the declared value excess profits tax, and elimination of the 2 per cent penalty for filing consolidated returns.

Earnings Statements

Quaker Oats Co. and domestic and Canadian subsidiaries report net income for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $5,401,431, equal to $6.18 a common share, compared with $4,279,433, or $4.58 a common share, for the preceding year.

Warner Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $222,059, or 76 cents a common share, against $389,656, or $1.21 a common share for the first half of 1944.

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. and subsidiaries report net income for the fiscal year ended July 31 of $648,561, equal to $3.37 a share, compared with $588,524, or $3.06 a share, for the preceding year.

W. T. Grant Co. reports for six months ended July 31 profit of $1,373,436, equal to $1 a common share, compared with $1,263,998, or 91 cents a share, in the similar 1944 period.

L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 net income of $641,842, equal to $1.81 a share on the common stock, against $716,938, or $2.31 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Rep. Steel Expands

Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 22 (AP).—Purchase of the Stevens Metal Products Co., manufacturer of steel barrels, drums and other specialties by the Republic Steel Corp., was announced here today. The purchase will give Republic direct outlet for use of its steel in the manufacture of these products.

New York Cotton

New York, Sept. 22 (AP).—Cotton futures were steady in quiet trading today. Liquidation in October anticipating first notice day next Tuesday, slackened and covering operations rallied the month 45 cents a bale with the balance of the list unchanged to 10 cents a bale higher.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
October	22.68	11.75	22.68	11.75 +9
December	22.85	22.86	22.82	22.84 +2
March	22.84	22.86	22.80	22.81 ...
May	22.79	22.82	22.75	22.77 ...
July	22.56	22.58	22.52	22.54 +1
October (1946)	21.67	21.67	21.64	21.67 +1

†Nominal. ‡Bid.
Middling, spot, 23.24 nominal, up 11.

Commodity Index

New York, Sept. 22.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today advanced to 108.93; previous day, 108.63; week ago, 108.59; month ago, 108.19; year ago, 106.96.

	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
High	109.58	108.73	107.84	103.22
Low	107.90	106.03	103.43	95.54

(1929 average equals 100.)

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 480,000 shares; previous day, 1,340,000; week ago, 654,980; year ago, 314,910; two years ago, 330,760; January 1 to date, 261,026,493; year ago, 192,497,420; two years ago, 224,780,322.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Sept. 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Chg.
30 inds.	179.48	179.70	178.99	179.49	—0.20
20 rails.	58.15	58.34	57.91	58.27	+0.11
15 utils.	34.20	34.30	34.06	34.25	—0.07
65 stks.	66.70	66.83	66.46	66.75	+0.01

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 25,900; railroads, 23,300; utilities, 41,800; 65 stocks, 91,200.

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
ACF-Brill Mot.	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Adams Exp	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	4	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Allegh Corp	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
Allegh pf	6	50	49¼	50	+ ¼
Allen Lud Stl	10	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	1	179¼	179¼	179¼	+ 1¼
Allied Kid	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Allied Mills	3	32	32	32	...
Allied Strs	8	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	...
Allis-Ch Mfg	6	51⅛	51½	51⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	1	129	129	129	+ ½
Alpha P Cem	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	...
Amal Leather	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
Amerada Pet	1	114	114	114	...
Am Airlines	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
Am Bosch	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	...
Am Brake Shoe	3	49⅛	49	49	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	7	61	60½	61	...
Am Can Co	2	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	...
Am Crystal Sug	2	24½	24½	24½	...
Am Distill	17	39¾	38⅞	39	...
Am Encaus Til	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
Am Ch Foy	5	47⅜	47	47⅜	...
Am Hide&Lea	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	...
Am Ice	1	9	9	9	...
Am Internation	37	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	...
Am Locomot	6	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
Am Locomot pf	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	...
Am M & Fdy	8	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Am M & Met	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal	15	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	...
Am Pow & Lt	19	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	...
Am P & L $6 pf	4	83⅞	83¾	84	...
Am P&L $5 pf	10	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	— 1
Am Rad & St S	34	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	12	24⅛	24	24⅛	...
Am Safety Razor	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	...
Am Seating	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
Am Ship Bldg	1	39⅛	39¼	39¼	...
Am Smelt & R	8	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	...
Am Sm Pdrs	3	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	...
Am Stove	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	14	184	183¾	183¾	...
Am Tobacco	1	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tob B	2	88⅛	88¼	88⅛	...
Am Type Fdrs	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
Am Viscose	3	60⅛	60	60	...
Am Wat Wks	90	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am W Wks pf	1	110	110	110	+ 1¼
Am Woolen	4	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc, L&S	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
Anaconda Cop	29	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅛
Anchor Mock Gl	2	37⅞	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
Anderson Clayt	1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Andes Copper	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
A P W Prod	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
Arch-Dan-M	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ 1
Armour & Co	36	11	10⅞	11	...
Armstrong Cork	2	54	53⅞	54	+ 1
Arnold Const	3	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Artloom Goods	1	30	30	30	...
Atch T & SF	5	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line	7	69	68½	68½	— 1
Atl Refining	5	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	8	17⅝	17½	17⅝	...
Atlas Powd	1	80	79½	80	+ 1
Autocar Co	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	5	8	8	8	...
Bald Loco	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	23	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	...
Balt & Ohio pf	2	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Barber Asph	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	5	19⅝	19½	19½	...
Bath Ir Wks	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
Beech Aire	3	12⅝	12½	12½	...
Bell Aire	10	21⅜	21	21⅛	...
Bell & Howell	4	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat	6	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Foods	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	...
Beth Steel	6	87½	87⅜	87½	+ ⅛
Black & Decker	1	29	29	29	...
Blaw-Knox	11	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bliss & Laugh	2	28⅛	28	28	...
Boeing Airpl	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass	1	67	67	67	...
Bond Strs	3	31½	31⅜	31⅜	...
Borden Co	14	40¼	40¼	40¼	...
Borg-Warner	9	47⅛	47	47⅛	...
Boston & Maine	1	8	8	8	...
Braniff Airw	11	23⅛	23	23	...
Brewing Cor Am	3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg	10	50¼	50	50	...
Briggs & Start	2	48	48	48	...
Bklyn Un Gas	3	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
Budd Mfg	10	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
Budd Wheel	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co	2	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	...
Bulova Watch	2	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
Burling Mills	6	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach	8	17⅛	16⅞	17	...
Bush Terminal	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
Butler Bros	5	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Zinc	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
Byers(A M) Co	5	20⅛	20	20⅛	...
Byron Jackson	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	...
Calif Packing	1	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	...
Callahan Z-Ld	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
Calumet & Hec	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	...
Can Dry Ale	1	42¾	42¼	42¾	...
Canad Pacific	31	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	4	29	28⅞	28⅞	...
Caterpil Tractor	2	68⅛	68	68	...
Celanese Corp	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	...
Celotex Corp	8	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	...
Cent Aguirre	8	22⅞	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	15	2	2	2	...
Cent R R N J	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	...
Cent Violeta S.	9	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas	6	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	...
Certain-td Prod	31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	...
Champ Pap & F	1	41¾	41⅜	41¾	...
Checker Cab	2	60½	60½	60½	...
Ches & Ohio	21	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	...
Chi & E Ill	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	...
Chi & E Ill A	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
Chi Great W	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...
Chi Grt W pf	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	...
Chi Mail Order	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	...
Chi & NW	5	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	...
Chi Pneu Tr pf	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
Chi Pneu Tool	2	28	28	28	...
Chi Yell Cab	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Chick Cor Oil	2	18⅛	18	18¼	...
Childs Co	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
Chrysler Corp	9	125¼	124⅛	125¼	— ⅛
CIT Finan	7	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜	...
City Ice & Fuel	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
City Stores	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
Clev Graph Br	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	...
Climax Molyb	5	39½	38¾	39	...
Coca-Cola	1	163	163	165	+ 3
Colgate-Palm- P	2	39	39	39	...
Collins & Aik	2	46½	46	46½	...
Colum Brcast A	2	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	...
Colum G&El	7	8¼	8	8¼	...
Col G&E $5 pf	2	105	105	105	...
Colum Pict	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	...
Coml Credit	3	49½	49½	49½	...
Coml Solvents	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	...
Comwlth Edis	8	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	...
Comwlth & Sth	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
Comw&Sou pf	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	...
Consolidum- Nal	3	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Coppermin	5	5	5	5	...
Cons Edison	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	...
Cons Edison pf	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
Consol Film Ind	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	...
Cons Film In pf	8	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	...
Cons Vultee	24	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	...
Cons Vultee pf	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
Container Corp	1	32½	32½	32½	...
Cont Bak	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	...
Cont Can	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
Cont Can pf	1	107½	107½	107½	...
Cont Diam Fib	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	...
Cont Motors	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	...
Cont Oil Del	6	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	...
Cont Steel	1	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	...
Cooper-Bess	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Products	1	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜	...
Cornell-Dub El	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	...
Coty Inc	2	9	9	9	...
Coty Internat	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
Crane Co	8	40½	40	40½	...
Crane Co pf	1	101	101	101	...
Cream of Wh	2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&Sl	3	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork Rt	10				
Crown Ck pf	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	...
Crown Zellerb	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel	5	46	45¾	46	...
Crucible Stl pf	3	103¾	103	103	— ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug	9	20⅛	20	20⅛	...
Cuban Dock	1	33	33	33	...
Curtiss Publishg	11	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	...
Curtis Pub prpf	1	72	72	72	...
Curtiss-Wr	6	7	6⅞	7	...
Curtiss-Wr A	6	25⅛	25	25⅛	...
Cutler- Hammer	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Davega Strs	1	18	18	18	...
Davison Chem	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	...
Dayton Rcords	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	...
Deere & Co	5	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	...
Del & Hudson	4	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅜
Del Lack & W	23	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	...
Detroit Edison	8	22⅛	22	22⅛	...
Devoe & Ray A	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
Diamond Match	2	37½	37½	37½	...
Diam Match pf	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	1	57	57	57	...
Dixie Cup	6	34½	34⅛	34½	...
Doehler-Jarvis	4	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	...
Dome Mines	7	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr	2	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅛
Dresser Indust	13	32½	32	32	...
du Pont de N	4	184½	184¼	184¼	— ¼
Duk Light 1 pf	1	114	114	114	...
Eagle-Pich	13	18½	18⅛	18⅛	...
Eastern Air L	6	74¼	73	74¼	+ 1⅛
Eastman Kodak	1	195	195	195	...
Eaton Mfg	1	62½	62½	62½	...
Ekco Prod	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	...
Elastic Stop N	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite	6	63	63	63	—1
Elec Boat	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	21	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt$7pf	1	131½	131½	131½	— ⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	3	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Emerson El M	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Emer Rad&Ph	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	15	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
EurekaV Cleaner	3	15	15	15	...
Evans Products	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	4	52⅛	51⅜	52⅛	+ 1
Fajardo Sugar	9	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	30	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	3	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Federat D Strs	12	39¼	39	39	...
Fid F Fire Ins	1	57	57	57	+ ⅛
Fifth Nat Strs	2	51⅛	51⅛	51¼	— ⅛
Flintkote	7	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Flintkote pf	1	108½	108½	108½	...
Follansbee Stl	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	...
Food Fair Strs	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	...
Food Machinery	1	63½	63½	63½	...
Francisco Sugar	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra	2	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	1	9	9	9	...
Gair (Robert)	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	...
Gamewell Co	1	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	20	11⅛	11	11⅛	...
Gen Am Invest	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Baking	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	...
Gen Bronze	2	21¾	21¼	21¾	...
Gen Cable	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
Gen Cigar	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	23	48	47¾	48	...
Gen Foods	6	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	...
Gen Motors	22	73	72½	73	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advt	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	...
Gen Print Ink	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
Gen Pub Serv	1	3	3	3	...
Gen Ry Signal	4	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Refract	3	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Time Instr	1	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	...
Gen T & Rub	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	...
Gen T & R pf	2	107¼	107¼	106¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R	11	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
Gimbel Bros	6	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros pf	1	33¾	33½	33¾	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
Goodall-Sanf	1	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (B F)	3	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Goodyr T & R	13	59	59	59	— ⅛
Graham-P Mot	31	10⅜	10	10½	— ⅛
Granby Con M	11	5½	5½	5½	...
Grand Union	1	26½	26½	26½	...
Granite City St	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Grant	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Grant(W T) pf	100	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	...
Gt Nor Ir Orect	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	...
Gt NorthnRy pf	5	85⅝	85	85⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug	31	30¾	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
Greey (H L)	1	62⅝	62½	62⅝	— ⅛
Greyhound Cor	14	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Grum Aire En	10	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh	36	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf	1	76	76	76	...
Gulf Oil	3	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅛
Hall (W F)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
Harb-Walker	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
Hart Sch & M	1	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
Hat Corp Am A	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...
Hayes Mfg	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	...
Helly Sugar	1	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	...
Homestake Min	3	53	52¾	53	...
Houd-Hersh A	4	47⅜	47½	47⅜	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh B	4	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	...
Household Fin	1	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	...
Houston Oil	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	...
Howe Sound	2	44⅛	44	44⅛	...
Hudson & Man	1	14	13⅞	14	...
Hud Bay M&S	28	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	10	27⅝	27½	27⅝	...
Hupp Motor	16	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	...
Illinois Cent	36	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	...
Indpls Pw&Lt	1	28	28	28	...
Indust ConCop	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Interchem Corp	4	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
Intercon Rub	1				
Interlake Iron	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	...
Int Harvester	1	91	91	91	...
Int Hydro-El A	6	1	1	1	...
Int Min & Ch	6	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Int Mining	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
Int Nick Can	23	36	35⅞	36	...
Int Paper	8	33	32⅞	33	...
Int Pap pf	1	100⅞	100⅛	100⅝	— ⅛
Int Petroleum	1	24	24	24	...
Int Shoe	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
Int Tel & Tel	10	26⅛	25⅞	26	...
Int T&T for st	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	...
Interst Dept Sto	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	...
Island Crk Coal	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
Johns-Manv	1	139⅛	139⅛	139⅝	— ⅛
Johnson & John	2	43	43	43	...
Jones & L. Stl	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	...
Kan City South	17	24⅜	24	24⅛	...
Kan City Sou pf	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	...
Kayser (J)	3	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Kelsey-HayRCl B	2	27	27	27	...
Kennecott Cop	26	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
Keystone S&W	13	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
Kimberly - Clark	1	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Koppers Co	1	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS)	6	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	...
Kress (SH)	1	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery	2	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	...
Laclede Gas	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
Lambert Co	1	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	...
Lee Rub & Tire	1	58	58	58	...
Lehigh C&N	63	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Por tC	2	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
Leh Val RR	5	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	— ⅛
Lerner Stores	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
LibbyMcN&L	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	...
Lily Tulip	6	39½	39	39	...
Lima Locomotive	1	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
Link-Belt	2	52	51	52	+ ⅛
Lion Oil	2	23	23	23	...
Liquid Carbonic	3	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞

The Washington Post

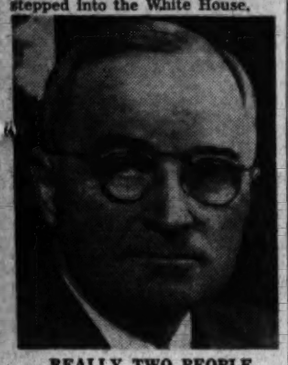
Personality—AND Program

Congress Makes Error In Confusing 'Harry' With U. S. President

By Robert C. Albright

IN three weeks of hard work on the Administration's prodigious reconversion program, Congress has made a disturbing discovery. It used to know Senator Harry Truman like a book, even had Vice President Truman pretty well catalogued. But it doesn't know President Truman at all.

It knows "Harry" as well as ever and "Harry" as a warmly human person hasn't changed since he stepped into the White House.



REALLY TWO PEOPLE
. . . he can smile or set his jaw

What started more introductions all around—and probably inspired the current week-end get-together at Jackson Island—was an understandable error of judgment. Congress simply confused "Harry" with the President.

As a matter of fact, they're two entirely different people. Legislators are beginning to find out the hard way what they should have known right along if they had followed Harry in the Senate.

Senator Truman and President Truman were and are very proud of that record. But strangely enough his colleagues knew all about Harry and practically nothing about his record. They and a lot of other people rubbed their eyes over it after he became President. It was an amazingly "good" record. They just hadn't thought about it in connection with Harry.

What they are beginning to discover is this: In the White House Harry is just as interested in building a record that will speak for itself as he was in the Senate, regardless of what Congress may do with its end of the program.

That program is a thing apart from Harry, the good mixer in bipartisan circles, the guy every Senator and House member thought they had tabbed. But as President it is part and parcel of his public personality. That's why Congress can't figure which is the program, which is the President and how much is "old Harry" himself.

No Broadsides, Scolding

In three weeks of fretting around on those 21 points in the Truman program, Congress has made another discovery. Just because he doesn't scold and fire broadsides at Congress every other week doesn't mean the President won't use every legislative device open to him to push through as many of those 21 points as possible.

Somehow the rumor got around that the President wouldn't "fight" for his program, at least not in the old Roosevelt tradition. He might even retreat on part of it. In any event, Congress could write its own ticket without much intervention.

From the standpoint of those who want it that way, it was an unfortunate rumor. It produced evidence to show the President already is fighting back, albeit through quiet channels.

What probably started the rumor was this:

During consideration of the jobless pay bill the Senate Finance Committee received a memorandum immediately classed as a "top secret." It leaked out that the memo was sent to Chairman Walter George by George Allen, now on the President's staff and working on a plan for demobilization of war agencies. It listed the President's recommendation for maximum $25-a-week jobless payments as merely "desirable" while classing the less controversial extension of benefits to 26 weeks as "essential."

It was the first suggestion that the President might be pulling back on his program and news columns hinted as much.

Meant It First Time

The real upshot was that Mr. Truman called his leaders to the White House. He told them he meant it the first time when he said he wanted $25 top jobless payments. Senate Leader Barkley returned to the Capitol and made the first real fight for the amendment. The amendment lost, but not before Barkley made the President's position plain.

On the floor, Senator Vandenberg referred to the "White House" memo. Said Barkley: "That memorandum is not from the President. He has not deviated from the position he took in his message, which he has taken from the start: this is a Federal obligation, as much a Federal obligation with respect to increase in amount as in respect to increase in time."

Young Turks in Congress, on the lookout for any evidence of Administration backsliding, once more took heart.

There was at least one hint that Truman, while never pugnacious with Congress, will use whatever personal influence he can.

Case in point: Thursday E. P. Carville, the new Democratic Senator from Nevada, paid a visit to the White House. He went from there to the final Senate Banking Committee session on the Truman-indorsed "full employment" bill. Surprisingly Carville offered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee had modified the bill's "right to work" pledge. Just the day before he had voted to modify the pledge.

Mostly, Truman works through his leaders and officials who know their way around the Capitol.

To get his Government reorganization bill out of the rut it has been in ever since last session, he sent able, persuasive Comptroller General Lindsay Warren to talk business with the House Expenditures Committee. The committee responded by reporting a bill even stronger than the one Warren helped write for Roosevelt.

There are few other bright spots for the President in what Congress is doing about those 21 Truman points.

Two for Dessert

Only two, for "limited" tax revision and congressional salary increases, were welcomed with unadulterated joy. Congress saved those for dessert. It had little appetite for the heavier entrees, but tackled with a jaundiced eye even the least savory.

As a starter it passed the largely noncontroversial bill creating a single surplus property administrator. Then it hacked and cut at the jobless pay and full employment bills. If both bills finally pass, you will never recognize the originals.

As for the Truman request for extension of the draft, members on the hot seat are still screaming their heads off. Leaders considered they were lucky in averting draft termination. They hurried through the House a Truman measure stimulating voluntary recruitment instead.

The Senate couldn't wait to hammer down another Truman point. To the jobless bill it tied a rider returning the United States Employment offices to the States.

Other tidbits, ranging from the Missouri River Valley authority to an increase in minimum wages, are in various stages of committee "consideration."

Yes, legislators are learning a lot about President Truman they never suspected of "good old Harry." Mostly, it's this: When he lays down a program he means to stand by it. Perhaps he will run on it in 1948.

That's why old pals on the Hill are disturbed. You see, they will have to run on the same program in 1946.

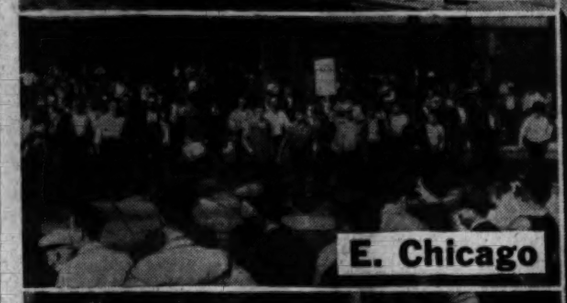
Don't Miss These Inside Stories

The postwar picture for farmers, aviation; also the outlook on China's industrialization and Mexico's election, all on Page 2.

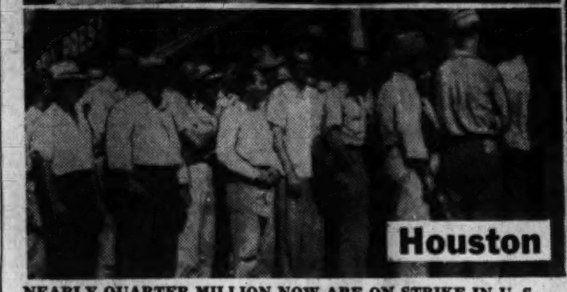
Policy for the Philippines soon to be announced, as well as story on investigation of Inter-American Highway and a saga of the First Marines, initial United States military unit to make invasion in War II, all on Page 3.

Editorials will be found on Page 4; your favorite columnists, on Page 5 with the new Gallup Poll.

Detroit



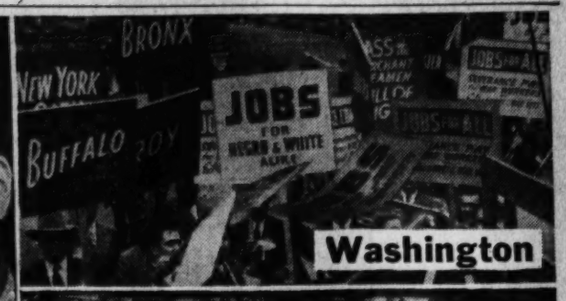
E. Chicago



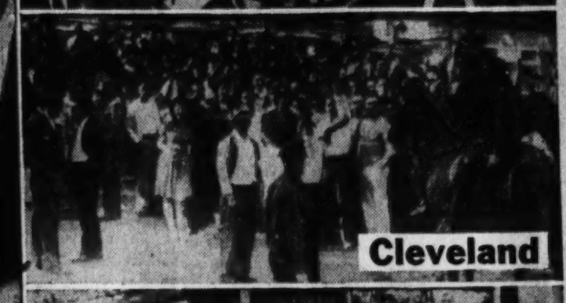
Houston

NEARLY QUARTER MILLION NOW ARE ON STRIKE IN U. S.
. . . auto, steel, oil industries feel effect first

CIO'S MURRAY CONSULTS SECRETARY SCHWELLENBACH
. . . Labor-management parley November 5 may not be so friendly



Washington



Cleveland

Lancaster

600 CIO'S TRIED TO PARADE IN CAPITAL THIS WEEK
. . . in the meantime more picket lines sprang up

Served 40 Years But People Didn't Pick Him

Stimson Wins Fame—Without Votes

By Edward T. Folliard

HENRY L. STIMSON, now back at his Long Island home "resting up and having a good time" at the age of 78, will always stand out as that type of American, not altogether uncommon, who may be a great statesman but a poor politician—or more correctly, a poor vote-getter.

If the test of office happened to be the ability to win votes, this Nation would never have enjoyed the good fortune of Stimson's 40 years of public service under six Presidents, four of them Republicans and the other two Democrats.

The New York lawyer-soldier-statesman tried for elective office just once and was beaten badly.

Defeat 'Inevitable'

In 1910, at the behest of Theodore Roosevelt, Stimson ran for Governor of New York. He was snowed under by the much more experienced candidate of Tammany, John A. Dix. His defeat, according to the political historians of that time, probably was inevitable; it just didn't happen to be a Republican year.

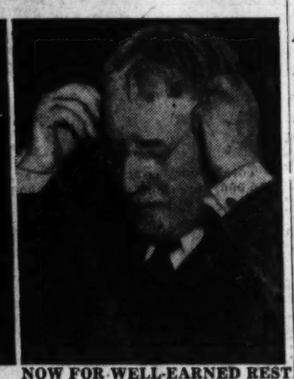
However, the experience made it plain that while Stimson was an able official, a man of high purpose and liberal outlook, he most certainly was not a politician. He lacked color—political "it." Austere and somewhat distant in manner, although unfailingly courteous as became a gentleman, he assuredly was not meant for the rough-and-tumble of American politics. Nor did he ever pretend to himself that he was.

Contrast Great

What Stimson lacked in this respect was possessed in high degree by another young New York aristocrat who made his bow in politics that year. This was a Democrat, a gay and buoyant one—Franklin D. Roosevelt of Hyde Park. FDR won his first term in the State Senate in 1920 and then went on to become the greatest vote-getter of his times.

The story of how, 30 years later, Stimson became a member of Roosevelt's official family is one of the most exciting in American political annals.

STIMSONS, HERE IN 1912
. . . with Secretary of Navy Meyer



NOW FOR WELL-EARNED REST
. . . record for public service

In asking Stimson to become Secretary of War, Roosevelt had to swallow one of his most celebrated dictums. This was his argument, laid down in the Supreme Court fight, that a man ought to retire at the age of 70. Stimson was then 72, four years older than Secretary of State Cordell Hull, dean of the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Youth Accent Dies

The man who had been Roosevelt's Secretary of War was a comparative youngster of 50, Harry H. Woodring of Kansas. But Woodring had been opposed to "stripping our defenses to aid the Allies"; hence his resignation was inevitable.

From that day onward Washington heard no more about the "accent on youth"—a familiar phrase in the earlier years of the New Deal. Neither did, it hear any more about what Roosevelt had scornfully referred to as the horse-and-buggy days.

Henry Lewis Stimson, old enough to be Woodring's father, had had a vast amount of experience in the 30 years since he went down to defeat in the New York gubernatorial fight and Roosevelt began his climb to the White House.

All Different Then

He had been Secretary of War in the Taft Cabinet from 1911 to 1913. (Then the Army had only 80,000 officers and men; Douglas MacArthur was a captain of engineers, and George C. Marshall a 32-year-old lieutenant of infantry.)

In 1927, after Stimson had been out of the limelight for 14 years, save for such notice he got as an artillery officer in France, President Coolidge sent him to Nicaragua to try and bring peace to that lively little republic.

In the same year, following the death of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Coolidge made Stimson Governor General of the Philippines, a post he filled with some distinction.

Stimson's hero as a young man was Elihu Root and he dreamed of following in his footsteps. He realized that dream in 1933, when he became President Hoover's Secretary of State, a post which Root had held as well as serving as Secretary of War.

When Stimson became Secretary of War for a second time, he had achieved a record without parallel in this country's history.

The events leading up to his joining the Roosevelt Cabinet apparently started as the Democrats came in and the Republicans went out in 1933. Stimson, of course, regarded foreign policy as something transcending partisan politics; accordingly, he had long and earnest talks with Roosevelt and Hull.

Alarmed—But Alone

Stimson was 65 when he left the State Department, wherein he already had received alarming reports from our diplomats in Berlin and Tokyo. He was expected to take it easy, but actually he was on the threshold of the most important phase of his career.

Global-minded when most of us were wrapped up in the depression at home, he looked abroad and was greatly upset by what he saw. His record for the next few years, this man whose critics once nicknamed him "Wrong-Horse Harry," was a remarkable one. He made speeches and he wrote "letters to the editor"—letters with a note of utmost urgency, which appeared in The New York Times, The New York Herald-Tribune and The Washington Post.

In October, 1935, he appealed for American cooperation with the League of Nations to enforce sanctions against Italy, which had just embarked on its conquest of Ethiopia.

Realized Jap Threat

"We should have learned," Stimson said, "that the chief problem of the world today is war prevention, not isolation; and that isolation in the modern world is a fantastic impossibility."

Stimson had Japan's number early. He was emphatically opposed to selling Japan arms, or any of the tools of war, which she could use to slaughter Chinese. He said so more than once.

"We shall have no peace or security without justice," he cried, "and we cannot secure justice by supporting its violation."

Stimson was well out in front on most questions. However, he was superbly confident that the public would eventually catch up with him and he was right. Thus, in the terrible month of June, 1940, he made a speech at Yale in which he called for compulsory military training, a two-ocean Navy, repeal of the Neutrality Act and the throwing open of our ports to British and French warships—all of which things came to pass.

GOP 'Blitzed'

"The battle being waged by the Allies is our battle," Stimson warned. "There is no time to lose."

That speech did it. President Roosevelt, a much-worried man, put in a call for Stimson and asked him to join his Cabinet. He also put in a call for Frank Knox, who had been the Republican vice presidential nominee in 1936, and asked him to become Secretary of the Navy.

News that the two men had accepted fell with atomic force in Philadelphia, where the Republican Party was assembling for the 1940 convention. Republican leaders, for the most part, felt that "Candidate" Roosevelt had blitzed them. They saw the move as one designed to fortify Roosevelt for his third-term drive.

In Philadelphia's Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, the Republican National Committee solemnly decreed that Stimson and Knox, having accepted Cabinet jobs from a Democratic President, were "no longer qualified to speak as Republicans for the Republican Party."

The White House countered with a statement describing the appointments as a move "for national solidarity in time of world crisis and in

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Navy's All Set To Cut Points For Discharge

By the Washington AP Staff

Looking ahead in Washington: Odds are that the Navy will slash its discharge point requirements on or about November 1. Orders have not been signed, but indications are the critical score for male officers will be reduced from 49 to 44; for enlisted men, possibly from 44 to 40. Wave scores, already low, many remain unchanged.

Bye-bye WPB: Don't be surprised if the War Production Board folds by Thanksgiving. WPB Chief Krug already has set up an organization to redeploy the agency's specialists into private industrial jobs. One private firm is ready to take on 25 statistical experts at one clip. The word is that top men will knock down much fatter pay checks.

Steel prices: Whether or not workers get a raise in pay, officials say the steel industry will have to get a higher price for its product. Reason: Loss of war contracts which kept overall prices down. Prediction is, however, that the kited price will be absorbed by manufacturers and dealers.

Please Omit Flowers: Revenue experts on Capitol Hill have been discussing a proposal under which estate taxes could be paid in advance. Best sideline comment: "Hm-m-m-m-m . . . A Pay-Before-You-Go Tax!"

Big money: Farm leaders are predicting Secretary of Agriculture Anderson will have to ask Congress for between 500 million dollars and one billion dollars to carry out government price guarantees on farm products. In asking for record '45 production, the Department promised farmers specific prices. With the war over prices of a number of products are expected to drop below promised price support levels.

Bomb business: Look for Congressional action on the atomic bomb to start within a week.

U. S. Labor Forecast: Stormy and Unsettled

By Alfred Friendly

CHECK your optimism at the door when you go calling in labor circles these days. With a black week behind it, labor sees a black year ahead. There is no disposition among economists, either in the unions or in Government agencies concerned with wage and employment problems, to tack a shiny rainbow on what appears to them as a stormy sky.

The discussion is of the relatively short-term future, from now until the middle or end of 1946. After that time some hopeful economists see a period of two or three years of high industrial activity.

But for the time being, almost all agree, the prospect is for startlingly high unemployment.

For labor unions the immediate issue is a withering reduction in the amount of money in workers' weekly pay envelopes.

In top Government circles, the forecast is for a steady rise in unemployment continuing until next spring or summer when as many as seven or eight million may be unemployed. New estimates, made in the light of the speedier military discharge program, suggest unemployment may reach 10 million.

Empty Purses Ahead

Depending on a number of imponderables, unemployment may drop somewhat by the end of 1946 but, even under the most favorable conditions, from six to eight million will be out of work.

Not all of this total represents persons who have lost their jobs. Much of it derives from former servicemen not yet employed. However, many millions will be laid off following the cut-back in Government contracts and shut-downs for reconversion.

This unemployment, plus reduction in hours of work and cancellation of overtime and night-work bonuses, means a reduction in employes' pay ranging from 20 to 30 billion dollars annually.

Not even the wildest union bully-boy hopes for action that will effect a full restoration of this cut. Sober unionists will attempt to hold the loss to nearer 20 than 30 billion dollars.

Two avenues of approach are open to them. The first is the establishment by the Government of a national high-wage protective policy. The second is the achievement of wage increases by direct union-management negotiations, almost certainly culminating in strikes.

The first method seems, for the present, at least, a dim prospect; the second, an unhappy one.

CIO Intentions Clear

On the question of the Government's setting a policy to reduce the huge prospective cut in take-home pay, union and labor economists make this analysis:

1. Despite the shriveling effect on purchasing power of a 30-billion dollar annual cut in workers' take-home pay, a development obvious for the past six months, there are no signs of an Administration policy to meet it.

There has been only one statement on the subject by an important Federal official and that in effect has been repudiated. William H. Davis, former Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, stated September 4 that he "hoped" the Government policy was to increase real wages from 40 to 50 per cent. He was promptly let out of his job, along with a pointed reference to the statement by President Truman.

Although the Chief Executive one day later patted Davis on the back, expressing general agreement with Davis' "hope and confidence," the impression remains that the OES chief was dropped for having spoken out of turn.

Whatever the reason, the event showed that there is, in fact, no wage-price policy agreed upon by the controlling Federal officials and agencies.

2. Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach has as yet given no indication of how he proposes to attack the major issue of wages. Conciliation and mediation, on which he apparently is relying to settle individual disputes, will not resolve the fundamental conflicts over wages.

3. Hope that Congress will establish or support a strong policy for maintaining wages is futile. Congress' action to date has had the effect of reducing purchasing power. First, it effectively killed the provision for $25 a week as an unemployment benefit, a proposal which would have had some effect in maintaining income to the workers. Second, the Senate has approved turning the United States Employment Service back to the States and House concurrence is taken for granted. The effect will be, according to labor, deflationary all along the line. States are expected to deny unemployment compensation to workers who refuse to accept jobs in generally low-paying local industries. The result will be to force former war-workers to accept wages from one-third to two-thirds below their previous rates.

Little Hope Seen

Labor points out that the measure returning USES to the States was introduced just one day after President Truman transferred the service to the Labor Department and that it was introduced by an Administration leader, Senator Lucas (D., Ill.). In view of its action on unemployment compensation and USES, there can be little hope that Congress will support the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

U. S.-British Financial Talks May Wind Up in 'Master Plan'

By Carl D. Soresi
Associated Press Staff Writer

THE settlement of its lend-lease contract which the United States has been negotiating here with Great Britain may furnish a master plan for settling other Allied accounts and also produce a world trade pattern for years to come.

The United States is prepared to forget dollar payments, since many allies could not pay their debts in full and then buy goods—America's or anybody's. But economists are not overlooking the fact that "forgiveness" may bring about a lowering of world trade barriers.

KEYNES

America lend-leased nearly 43 million dollars in war goods and services to some 40 Allied nations, in reverse, received $5,600,364,000.

Can't Be Measured

The British Economic Mission, headed by Lord Halifax and Lord Keynes, famed economist, meeting with American officials, are tackling a problem that is largely a matter of weeding out unwanted military goods, which America will take back as war surpluses, from civilian goods, which will aid England's industrial reconversion.

Trouble comes on the question of goods actually consumed in battle, more than half the lend-lease chalked up against Britain. The problem: What is the price of a bullet fired or a life lost in fighting alongside an ally?

All for Security

Because officials agree there is no yardstick to measure such costs, "forgiveness" is expected to enter. In return, however, America is expected to press for these modifications of trade policies:

Relaxation of preferential trade and tariff agreements, which freeze out one country's products in favor of another's—such as Britain's sterling trade bloc (nations within or dependent on the empire).

Wider agreement on the use of world security bases.

Liberal conclusions on world aviation routes, communications, maritime shipping lanes.

Immediate disposition of the future of strategic raw materials on a basis of world security.

Lord Keynes estimates Britain needs between three billion and six billion dollars aid over and above the final settlement of lend-lease. The United States is reported seeking to have the forgiveness rule applied to the 16 billion dollars Britain owes the sterling bloc.

French Voters Need Box Score To Keep Track of All Parties

By Robert C. Wilson
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

PARIS.—France is gradually getting back to politics as usual with a welter of parties which have as many confusing shades of difference as debaters at a New England town meeting.

Puzzled observers of bureaucracy, French voters are finding it difficult to thread through the alphabet soup of MUR, MLN, UDSR, UPR—some of the parties.

THOREZ

To help voters in the October general elections—France's first since the war started—newspapers periodically run box scores on the current number of parties and their positions. New entries make constant revisions necessary.

Number Confusing

It had been predicted that French politics would become simpler as a result of the war, but the individualistic French spirit remains unchecked, with new cleavages producing new parties like an amoeba dividing itself. This happened when resistance groups formed during the occupation were split up.

France is politically divided into 80 departments. Under a complicated system of proportional representation each party—and there may be 12 or 15 in a department—can present a list of candidates.

A recent incomplete boxscore lists eight parties and their stand on referendum questions to be voted on when the French elect an assembly roughly corresponding to the United States House of Representatives.

Constitution Factor

The first question is whether the people want the new assembly to draft a new constitution (or adhere to the one of 1875). The second is whether De Gaulle's present provisional government shall continue to rule France (if not the new assembly would assume this function immediately).

On these respective questions the Communist Party, under the strong leadership of Maurice Thorez, sometimes called "The John L. Lewis of France," answers a "yes" and "no", the Socialists "yes" and "yes"; the Radical Socialists "no" and "no"; the Socialist-Democratic Resistance Union "yes" and "yes"; the Republican Federation "no" and "yes"; the Democratic Alliance "no" and "no"; the Populaire Republican Movement "yes" and "yes"; the unified Movement of French Renaissance "yes" and "no."

Airline Visibility Good Despite Cloudy Signs In Taxes, Regulations

By James J. Strebig
Associated Press Staff Writer

The airlines have the best peacetime outlook in aviation. They are certain of great expansion, in contrast with manufacturers' cutback and reconversion headaches.

But the skies are not without a few thunderheads which may give the carriers some rough flying. Outstanding are:

1. Threats of double Federal and State regulation.
2. Multiple taxes.
3. Infiltration by "surface carriers"—railroads, water carriers, bus and truck lines.

Twenty-four States considered

MOST REVOLUTIONARY of all airliners ever conceived, this Republic Rainbow will take 40 passengers, crew of 7 to London in 9 hours, Mexico City in 5 hours from New York fields

regulatory legislation this year. Only Alabama, Arkansas and Vermont enacted laws. These laws do not apply to interstate air carriers.

The airlines and the Air Transport Association are working diligently on a program to head off the myriad regulations which have plagued bus and truck lines.

Triple Levy Here

Multiple taxation is more than a threat. It is here, and with a Supreme Court decision to support it. But thus far it has not spread beyond Minnesota, which taxed all of Northwest Airlines on the ground that its headquarters are in Minnesota.

If it does spread, the airlines must do a great deal of figuring on fares and rates for mail and express. The present notable trend toward air fare reductions would be slowed if not halted.

The designs of surface carriers on air routes promise a long and interesting tussle.

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) has interpreted the law as prohibiting surface carrier control of air services except where it might be tied in with the surface operation. Nothing has been certified under the exception thus far.

The struggle has reached Congress, although in its current form it is not easy to identify. The present move is a study looking to integration of all forms of transportation. The railroads are behind the study. They helped devise a questionnaire which Chairman Lea (D., Calif.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has distributed.

The airlines do not favor any such integration. They feel that any ties to surface transportation would be a disadvantage to them.

New Era Opens

Elimination of air priorities October 15 will open a new era for the airlines. It is a turning which the carriers have awaited nervously. For more than three years they have had the unhappy task of throwing good cash customers out of their seats to make room for war business.

Every airline executive wants to know how the public will react when it again can buy a seat and be sure of staying in it. They hope it will mean a rising percentage of pleasure travel by air. Even before the war, four out of five air travelers were on business missions.

Some 400 airplanes now fly the 42,000 miles of domestic air routes. The airlines expect to add about 200 in the next two years. Only two-engine planes now are in service. These will make possible lower costs per passenger mile.

Mass Air Travel

Not much has been said openly about financing, but it is getting heavy consideration in private. An interesting item is Pennsylvania-Central Airlines' forthcoming offering of 10 million dollars in convertible debentures to finance new equipment. It will be the first airline offering of the kind.

The airline expansion program is aimed at mass air travel. The carriers must reach many more cities than at present to get the traffic volume necessary to low cost.

Sign Of Future

Sign of things to come in international air travel was announcement late this week that a new round-the-world flight would be available at a cost of slightly less than $2500.

Trips are scheduled to start each Friday from Washington, but at the present time only civilians with important tasks in other parts of the globe will have any chance for accommodations.

The first historic flight next week, under the auspices of Army Air Transport Command, will bear only top military officials and newspaper reporters. The four-motored Douglas C-54 will travel 23,147 miles in 6½ days.

At present CAB has certificated airline service to 382 cities. Because of lack of equipment or inadequate airports or airways facilities, only 288 actually are getitng air transportation.

Route applications pending before CAB involve service to more than 4000 communities. The list of cities served and certificated includes 80 which receive only nonstop "pickup" and delivery airmail and express service.

Important to expansion is a pending CAB decision on feeder line operations. The development of feeder lines is likely to be an era comparable to that which marked the growth of trunk lines, with many shoestring operations and resultant consolidations.

Air cargo has become an increasingly important factor in airline planning. It was a relatively minor item before the war in the United States. In Canada and Latin America the lack of surface communications made air cargo a natural development.

Costs To Dive

Not until after Pearl Harbor did the airlines consider an all-cargo plane operation. Now more than a dozen airliners carry only cargo and the number is to be more than doubled soon.

Prewar rates were very high—around 70 cents a ton-mile.

They should be down to a fourth of that within a reasonable time.

All of the airlines now are working on means of speeding loading and unloading of mail, cargo and baggage.

Development of such equipment can mean much to cargo transport costs.

WILL THEY REAP—DEPRESSION?

U. S. NEEDS BUMPER WHEAT CROP LIKE THIS IN TEXAS
. . . 1946 demand also to be high, but what then?

China Seeking Experts To Run Seized Industry

By A. T. Steele
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Chungking (Delayed).—China is scraping the bottom of its manpower barrel in a search for technicians to take over the management and operation of industries and factories it will seize from the Japanese.

Although plans are afoot to bring a number of American experts to China to assist in running confiscated enterprises, the shortage of Chinese technical talent is so serious it probably will be necessary to retain a great many skilled Japanese workers for a long time to come.

DR. SOONG

American participation will take several forms; through the Army, through UNRRA, through the employment of Americans by the Chinese War Production Board and other Chinese government agencies and through private arrangements between Chinese and American firms.

Since part of its function is assisting the Chinese to liquidate the Japanese grip on China, American Army headquarters in China has recommended to Washington the dispatch of a civilian technical mission to China. If the plan is approved, members of the mission will cooperate with the Chinese in taking over and operating the Japanese government's huge industrial holdings in China and Manchuria.

Technicians on Way

UNRRA's interest in Chinese industry is concerned mainly with the production of consumer goods. An advance guard of a contingent of technical experts already is on the way from the United States and other Allied countries. Among them are specialists in textile manufacturing, food production and transportation.

The Chinese expect to acquire Japanese power plants, mines and industrial establishments in Manchuria and North China as the main base of their postwar industry, but it may be some time before they are able to take control.

Some of the biggest industrial enterprises in Manchuria were owned and operated by the South Manchuria Railway and it is not yet fully determined which of the enterprises will come under the new Chinese-Russian railway management and which will be left to exclusive Chinese direction.

It is reliably reported that in Moscow both sides agreed in principle that Chinese-Russian control should be limited to those plants required for repair and maintenance of the railway. The Chinese insisted specifically that mining enterprises should be Chinese owned and managed.

Another unanswered question is how the Russians will view the proposed employment of American advisers and technicians in Manchuria industries. It is believed probable that the Soviet Union will expect Russians to share in an advisory rule in the Manchurian plants.

Dr. Wong Wen-hao, director of China's War Production Board, informed this correspondent that China probably will request the transfer of some light industries from Japan to China in order to supplement the top-heavy emphasis on heavy industries in Manchuria.

Need Machinery

"Basic materials are of little use to us," he said, "unless we can convert them into finished goods. On the continent we will have a capacity of four million to five million tons of pig iron and nearly two million tons of steel annually. But the Japanese policy was to do most of their final manufacturing in the homeland, so we are without equipment to utilize more than a small part of this output. The same goes for Manchuria's production of wood pulp.

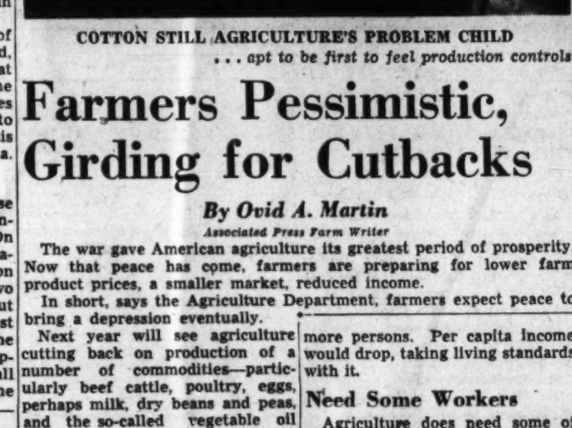
If that problem can be ironed out, China has good long-term industrial prospects. The country's immediate material needs, however, can be satisfied only by the importation of manufactured goods. All agree that transportation is the key problem. It is the lack of transportation more than anything else that is delaying the reoccupation of Japanese-held areas and slowing up the rehabilitation of the nation's economic life.

There is every indication that with the withdrawal of American forces the considerable quantities of American Army equipment accumulated in this country will be offered to the Chinese government at a fair price. The Chinese probably will be given an opportunity also to purchase materials en route to China when lend-lease was terminated.

Premier T. V. Soong has been in the United States negotiating the purchase of additional materials urgently needed in China's rehabilitation.

China wants to borrow $3,500,000,000 for basic relief and rehabilitation, according to the Associated Press. This credit, experts say, is "below minimum needs," and while Premier Soong's conversations recently in Washington did not receive the wide publicity of British requests, the Chinese talks were said to be as vital to our Pacific future as are the British to our European future.

Returning Army, Navy and Marine pilots are swamping Pacific Coast CAA officers and commercial airlines with applications for licenses and employment, according to a United Press survey this week, but from approximately 80,000 to 100,000 trained pilots, United States airlines are expected to be able to absorb not more than 8000. Others, experts say, must go into private business if they want to fly.



COTTON STILL AGRICULTURE'S PROBLEM CHILD
. . . apt to be first to feel production controls

Farmers Pessimistic, Girding for Cutbacks

By Ovid A. Martin
Associated Press Farm Writer

The war gave American agriculture its greatest period of prosperity. Now that peace has come, farmers are preparing for lower farm product prices, a smaller market, reduced income.

In short, says the Agriculture Department, farmers expect peace to bring a depression eventually.

Next year will see agriculture cutting back on production of a number of commodities—particularly beef cattle, poultry, eggs, perhaps milk, dry beans and peas, and the so-called vegetable oil crops, such as soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed.

These cutbacks will reflect reduced military and foreign demands and perhaps some slump in food buying by civilians at home.

The reduction in civilian buying will be determined largely by: (1) amount of unemployment, (2) industrial wage trends, (3) how fast products other than food return to the market.

Agriculture undoubtedly will be called upon, however, to produce bumper crops of corn and wheat in 1946. There will be a need to reestablish reserves in the "ever-normal granary" against drought or other emergency.

Will Set Goals

It is quite possible that in the case of cotton—agriculture's No. 1 problem child—production controls will be reestablished to prevent accumulation of excessive stocks.

Hog production has already dropped considerably below peak wartime levels. It may be continued at present numbers for another year. Final 1946 goals will be determined on the basis of prospects for industrial reconversion and foreign markets.

On the whole, agriculture faces a period of contraction, whereas industry faces a period of expansion.

The Agriculture Department says the war did overnight what the Federal Government took a decade to accomplish with only partial success. In the words of a recent report on postwar prospects, the Department said the war "restored agricultural prosperity, raised farm incomes and gave farm people a feeling of pride in their work."

But the return of peace is leading many farmers, the report said, to start hitching their belts for economic storms ahead.

Income May Drop

The Department reports that a recent survey showed that producers are hopeful that a depression can be put off, but that most of them expect a drop in farm income and an eventual depression.

Studies among Midwestern corn belt farmers show that, even within the past year, producers have become more pessimistic about the long-time outlook.

About three-fourths of those interviewed expect farm prices to fall within the first five peacetime years, in contrast to the half who earlier expected that prices would fall after the war.

"The belief that depressions always follow wars seems deep-rooted in farmer thinking," the Department says. "Farmers are in fact more pessimistic in the long run than city people are."

Farmer pessimism is based in part on the assumption that peacetime markets will shrink and that demobilization of the armed forces and closing of war plants will bring on another "back-to-the-farm" movement.

Such a movement would tend to increase agriculture's production at a time when some contraction appears necessary. Price-depressing surpluses such as helped bankrupt many farmers in the early thirties could develop again.

Further, an increase in the number of farmers would make it necessary to divide a prospective smaller agricultural income among more persons. Per capita income would drop, taking living standards with it.

Need Some Workers

Agriculture does need some of those who left farms during the war to take place of aged farmers now wishing to retire, but science has made it possible for agriculture to produce more per worker than ever before.

Despite this pessimism, farmers became convinced during the war that peace could mean prosperity for them. The domestic demand for farm products rose to unprecedented levels—levels which would provide postwar prosperity if they could be retained.

Farmers saw that this high demand for the things they produced reflected high industrial employment and wages. Hence they are vitally concerned with efforts of business, industry, labor and Government to maintain full employment in the postwar period.

What if the Nation falls short of full employment?

The Department says that farmers would insist that the Government invoke production controls to cut down agriculture's output. The Department said its latest survey showed that many farmers oppose such controls but would accept them as a last resort.

"Broadly speaking, farmers' attitudes toward crop control are rather closely related to their estimate of their own security," the Department said.

"In the Southeast, many appear to be willing to reduce their farming risks as much as possible through crop controls if necessary But if the risk becomes too great, even corn belt farmers want protection and are willing to restrict production."

Sweet Leilani Also Feeling Peace Pangs

By Kenneth L. Dixon

Honolulu (AP).—Reconversion is hitting full swing in the land of Sweet Leilani. Already there have been three or four strikes and it's nothing to find pickets in front of downtown businesses. Newspapers are spotted with advertisements by management saying union men are not trying to get along, etc., etc. Advertisements by unions say management is a such-and-such, etc., etc.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and steamship line people already are hard at work on new international advertising campaigns designed to entice mainland tourists to this isle where palm fronds wiggle romantically and cocoanuts go clack clack in gentle Pacific breezes.

Also there's a new move under way to publicize and exploit all the islands, rather than just Oahu, probably because of business interests of other islands, but partly inspired by realization that at least some servicemen are going to be making derogatory remarks about Oahu.

Like so many other places where American boys had expected to be thrilled and delighted, Oahu has been found to be just another joint packed with uniforms and much too far from home. Stars and Stripes, servicemen's newspaper here, spells out Oahu in print like it sounds—Wahoo.

Government Policy Lacking

Forecast for Labor: Stormy, Unsettled Days For Extended Period

Continued From Page One

Administration measure to increase minimum wages from the present 40c an hour figure to the proposed 65c level.

4. There is some possibility, although slight, that a high wage policy with Government sponsorship may emerge from the labor-management conference scheduled for November 5. CIO President Philip Murray is almost certain to demand that that conference broaden its scope from considering merely procedural matters in industrial disputes to the paramount question of wages and maintenance of earnings. It is believed, however, that before industry would agree to lifting wage rates, it would demand Administration assurance of compensatory price increases.

CIO Intentions Clear

If, then, there is no immediate sign of the Administration and Congress forming and supporting a policy to keep industrial workers' income from dropping catastrophically, the question turns to what labor can do to help itself.

CIO has already made its intentions clear. Its major unions—in autos, steel, electric industries, oil refining, rubber—and others' have announced a goal of 30 per cent hourly wage rate increases; enough, they say, to partially compensate for reductions in pay following cuts in overtime worked during the war.

The hopeful view in this situation is that industry, eager to get back to peacetime production, anticipating fine business from volume sales, will meet labor's demand—or most of it—in preference to fighting out a strike.

If major concerns in each industrial field make a settlement satisfactory to the unions, the other companies will follow suit lest they be left behind in the race for getting on the market with civilian consumer's goods.

Most Pessimistic

The pessimistic view, and the one most widely encountered, is that industry will refuse large wage demands; or, at best, will grant them only if the Government agrees to make up the higher hourly rates with equivalent price increases.

The auto industry is the most immediate, if not the most critical case. It faces a union badly shaken by the loss of its wartime aviation industry members. Traditionally unruly, its locals have been kept in line for the most part only by the national union's promise that it would launch an aggressive campaign in their behalf immediately the war was ended.

Management, on the other hand, is in a favorable condition. Its wartime profits have been excellent and its financial position strong. It would have much public opinion behind it in the event of a strike. The public is wild for new cars, fed up with wildcat strikes and sympathetic to the industry complaint that dealing with local unions is bootless because of their irresponsibility.

Steel Also Headache

The industry case is certainly easier to put across to the public than the union's. The auto concerns plan to put a total of 600,000 men back to work making what the public wants. They can count on widespread indignation against anything that appears to delay the long hoped-for reconversion. And they know that it is very tough indeed for a union to keep a strike going in a market where there are already millions of unemployed, many of them war veterans who lose no love on organized labor.

Steel is another headache. A determined strike, shutting down the industry, would so paralyze reconversion that whether it wants to or not, the Government would be forced to make the settlement itself, almost certainly by granting price increases. And if steel prices are increased, almost every OPA price schedule would have to be reopened and moved upward. And that would amount to another nudge, a mighty one, to inflation.

The labor problem is only one aspect of the big issue, which is the course of America's postwar life. But it is the most dramatic and the one which will come most immediately to the public attention.

Either a great deal of headwork will be done on the problem or a great deal of headcracking will result.

Stimson Wins Fame as Man—Without Votes

Continued From Page One

behalf of national defense—and nothing else."

Was there, besides that, a political motive behind Roosevelt's action? Many thought so at the time, but Stimson was certain that they were wrong. In testifying later before a Senate committee, he said that he and Roosevelt had never discussed the third-term question. He recalled that the President had called him by telephone on June 19, the day after he sounded his clarion call at Yale. After telling how FDR offered him the office of Secretary of War, he testified:

Stimson Never Agreed

"I demurred, mentioning my advanced age and retirement. The President replied that he knew all about that, but that a situation had developed in which he needed my services to help build up the defenses of the country.

"I consulted my wife and about four hours later I called the President back and told him I regarded the whole thing as a call to duty and would accept."

In the election campaign that followed, Wendell Willkie ranged the country and promised the voters, over and over, that he would not send their sons to a foreign war. President Roosevelt made the same promise—"again, again and again."

Record Best Rebuttal

What Stimson thought of all this is not a matter of record. It would be difficult to imagine him, in similar circumstances, making such campaign statements; but then, as was said at the outset, he was never much as a vote-getter.

Once the Senate had confirmed his nomination, despite charges that he was an "Anglo-maniac," a "militarist" and "Warmonger No. 1," Stimson pitched into the job of building up the Army and backing to the limit that "great and modest man," General Marshall.

When Stimson left Washington two days ago, on his seventy-eighth birthday, even those who had once denounced him must have been proud of the old gentleman. His own feelings had been expressed a day or so before. He was grateful that he had been given the chance to "serve the Nation in a great war."

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The Washington Post

Civilian (Aleman or Padilla) Apt to Win Mexico's Presidency After Almost 100-Year Parade of Military Men to Office

By William F. Baker

Mexico, D. F.—Is Mexico getting ready to elect a nonmilitary President after a parade of generals to the Presidential Palace almost unbroken in more than a hundred years?

With a new chief executive to be elected next July and the nominating convention of the National Revolutionary Party coming in December, the campaign is now actively underway. As of today the choice is between two civilians, Miguel Aleman and Ezequiel Padilla, with Gen. Miguel Henriques Guzman also expected to enter the race.

PADILLA

The leading contender so far is Aleman, 41-year-old political boss of Vera Cruz State and successful businessman. The status may be changed, however, by two recent developments. The first is the resignation of former President Lazaro Cardenas from the office of secretary of war and defense in the cabinet of President Manuel Avila Camacho. He sensed the right time to get out of office and wield power behind the scenes.

Leads Left Wing

Leader of the agrarians, Cardenas has been the spearhead of the extreme left wing. He is, moreover, an intimate friend and, it is said, business partner of General Guzman.

The second significant development is the reported alliance of General Guzman and Padilla against Aleman.

Aleman is a former governor of Vera Cruz and former member of congress. He was campaign manager for President Camacho when the latter was elected in 1940, and he served as chief of cabinet and secretary of government under Camacho until a few months ago, when he resigned to run for President.

Aleman is almost sure to receive the nomination of the National Revolutionary Party (P. R. M.), the only political party that has appreciable strength. Padilla and Gen. Henriques Guzman, also, are members of P. R. M. If either of them runs it probably will be as an independent candidate.

Shows Diplomacy

The question being asked most anxiously by Americans is: "What will be Aleman's foreign policy specifically, (policy toward the United States) if he becomes President?" There is not much in his record that is indicative. For one thing Aleman, as secretary of government, cooperated promptly and actively in rounding up "enemy aliens" after the United States went to war, but Mexico was still at peace.

MIGUEL ALEMAN
. . . his foreign policy?

A political candidate in Mexico in order to receive the greatest popular support must let it be known that he is fearful that his country will be devoured, and its cultural heritage obliterated, by its powerful Anglo-Saxon neighbor to the north. Aleman has done this, yet his intellect—and he is a man of brains—must tell him that mutual benefit, to say nothing of security, necessitates cooperation by Mexico and the United States.

As one of the leaders of the National Revolutionary Party and the anointed successor of President Camacho, Aleman is ideologically a leftist. Certainly he is not a Communist. He is not extremely rich; however, his business investments are by no means small. He owns a large plantation, is part owner of the Mocambo, a fashionable beach hotel at Vera Cruz, and last year, reputedly, he and President Camacho started a plantation near the Vera Cruz airport.

Padilla is best known to Americans as Mexico's secretary of foreign affairs and head of his country's delegations to the international conferences at Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City (Chapultepec) and San Francisco).

At Rio he was influential in uniting the republics of Latin America on the side of the United States against the Axis powers. He resigned recently from Camacho's cabinet. Padilla is 10 years older than Aleman.

He's Handicapped

Padilla's greatest handicap will be the historical relations between his country and its northern neighbor. In advocating international friendship and, particularly, Pan-Americanism, he apparently cannot make his point without stirring up his countrymen's latent resentment of the United States.

Some of Mexico's capitalists are urging Padilla to run; others, equally wealthy and influential, already are supporting Aleman. Yet Padilla, to a certain extent, is a target of rabble rousers as a symbol of capitalism because he enjoys the confidence of the United States.

U. S. Soon to Announce Policy on Philippines, Long Subject for Study

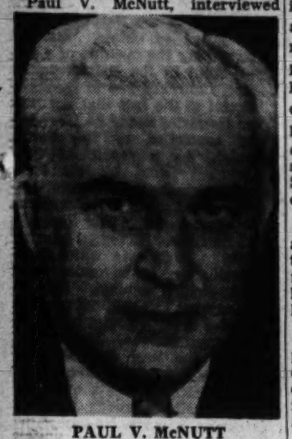
By Frank C. Adams

Are the Philippine Islands to revert to rice paddy poverty or will this war-leveled American colony be rebuilt as the hub of Pacific security and United States-Asiatic commerce?

Two men who should know their subject are somewhat at variance in discussing how vital the future of the Philippines is to America.

Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright last week told The Post the islands could mean anything or nothing to the United States.

Paul V. McNutt, interviewed



PAUL V. McNUTT
. . . recognizes job ahead

after being drafted by the White House to serve for a second time as Philippines' high commissioner, declared their value from an economic and security point of view cannot be overestimated.

"If it is United States policy to become a dominant power in the Orient," Wainwright said, "the Philippines will be of great strategic value—if we are not to become dominant from an economic and commercial standpoint, they become a liability. Maintaining naval and air bases there would cost tremendously and unless we can place the islands on the road to sound economic progress, in order to balance off this cost, we better leave them alone."

General Wainwright, however, hastened to acknowledge the obligation the United States owes to the Philippine people: rehabilitation, relief, indemnity for war damage and the keeping of good faith with the colonial experiment of the past 40 years.

'Sealed With Blood'

"Our commitments to the Filipinos are sealed with blood and must be met in any event," according to McNutt, who is not unaware he has been handed a rugged assignment. "Our real future in the export business is in the Far East and the islands are far more vital in that program than most people realize.

"From the purely selfish standpoint," he continued, "the Philippines are the only proper place from which to operate in the Far East. In addition, we owe much to a people who could not have been more loyal. The least we can do in return is to provide a sound and reasonable basis for future trade with us; relieve their suffering with supplies; give them an opportunity to buy what they most vitally need now; help stabilize their chaotic currency; aid in restoring credit, transportation, insurance, tax structures and employment."

Both McNutt and Wainwright have visited the islands recently, as have members of Congress, Government economists and Philippine experts, Army and Navy planners and businessmen.

Here are some of the things they found:

WORK: Almost 16 million of the islands' 18 million population are dependent on agriculture but have been robbed by the Japs of farm implements and machinery for processing sugar, vegetable oils and hemp. Almost a million persons in Manila alone depend upon some 200,000 jobs provided by our armed forces, jobs which will not last much longer.

FOOD: The supply is extremely inadequate because imports of rice and the fishing industry were disrupted by the war; from 35 to 50 per cent of the normal rice crop has not been planted; the sugar cane crop is three years behind full production and a high percentage of the normal meat supply was consumed by Jap armies. The United States Army is now chief source of essential foodstuffs.

HEALTH: General wellbeing is at a low ebb because of malnutrition, concentration camp confinement, Jap atrocities, inadequate housing and clothing and lack of hospital facilities and medicines.

TRANSPORTATION: Both transportation and utilities are nonexistent after the sack of Manila and other key cities; railroads, trucking facilities and interisland shipping are crippled.

DEVASTATION: From 50 to 80 per cent of urban centers are leveled and almost all public buildings, schools, warehouses and industrial plants are destroyed, badly damaged or stripped of essential facilities. Reconstruction materials are lacking.

CREDIT: Almost at a standstill because of uncertainty of the islands' economic future, which depends on United States trade policy.

MORALE AND POLITICS: A growing impatience with lagging United States' aid is evident, as is political unrest with liberals and progressives pitted against conservatives, guerilla elements against urban reactionaries, resistists against collaborators.

McNutt, after 30 days in the islands, has put recommendations before President Truman which will outline United States insular policy toward the Philippines.

An announcement on the policy is expected within the next 10 days.

McNutt's recommendations call for immediate relief by United States Government agencies and UNRRA; loans with which to tide the commonwealth government over the emergency period; indemnity for war damage caused by Japanese-United States battle action and Filipino guerilla activity.

Above all, they call for a clear, reasonable and liberal trade and tariff policy which will give stability to United States-Philippine economy for the next two decades.

Programs Outlined

Gen. Douglas MacArthur will, according to reports, plead with Congress for a liberal hand with the islands when he reports to Washington on the Pacific situation.

Briefly, other developments are these:

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), whom the President sent to the islands last summer, has legislation before his Insular Affairs Committee for an outright grant of one hundred million dollars for rehabilitation; protection of sugar exports; gradual adjustment of tariff levels after independence is granted July 4, 1946; relief for crippled tax and customs structures.

In the House, Chairman C. Jasper Bell (D., Mo.), of the Insular Affairs Committee is pushing an even more liberal program and Senator Robert Taft (R., Ohio), is author of a bill to pay claims for war damage.

President Osmena and Manuel Rexas, president of the Senate, are expected in Washington soon to ask for financial support and free trade status for the islands.

Blunt Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes moved last week to clear the thickening political air in the islands by warning the commonwealth government tha. accused collaborators in government and key industry must be brought to trial before general elections are held unless help from the United States is to be jeopardized.

Eager But Skeptical

Arrangements for elections immediately were suspended by the Philippine Congress.

Filipinos themselves are eager—if now somewhat skeptical — to cooperate 100 per cent with this country in working out mutually advantageous relations.

"All of the elements friendly to the future of the Philippines have reached agreements on the fundamental issues involved, says Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, hero of Bataan and now resident commissioner here. "We all agree on Philippine need and the necessity for United States help; it also is agreed the islands should have priority for equipment and supply over any Allied nation."

Now, almost a year after MacArthur's forces landed on Leyte, real relief finally is in sight for the islands. There have been no riots, disorders, strikes or violent protests from the Filipinos such as characterized almost every liberated European country.

The reason?

Leaders say it is because of the faith of the islanders in the United States.

RUSH AGAINST ENEMY FIRE ON OKINAWA
. . . they called it Death Valley

MARINES LAUNCH PYRAMID PROJECTILES ON IWO, BETTER KNOWN AS HELL'S LITTLE HALF ACRE
. . . for three years these men fought third of their time, island after island in the Pacific

Few Pointers: Who's Anxious To Go Home?

By Kenneth L. Dixon

Honolulu (AP).—Step right this way, ladeez and gentlemen. Step right this way. It's free. Not one penny will it cost you to look at probably the only American soldiers in the Pacific who are not counting their discharge points and are comparatively happy about the whole business.

Furthermore, they're not asking "When do we go home?"

If you listen closely you can hear what they're asking. It's "Where are we headed for?"

Don't be bashful, folks. Go right ahead and ask questions.

Why don't they care about points? Well, brother, it's because they don't have any to speak of.

Why don't they expect to go home soon? Well, mostly because they just came from there.

No Hysterics Here

And why aren't they having hysterics in barracks about this business? Well, Bud, they think it's only fair that they do their share and let the battle-weary boys go home.

You see, they're teen-age, pink-cheeked, eager replacements awaiting occupational reassignments. They just got out this far and pretty soon they'll be shipped on somewhere else to take over a peacetime policing job.

Most are kids who got caught in the 18-year-old inductions six months or less ago. Few are bitter about being stuck with a long stretch, now that the war is over. They just feel (not without reason) that they're mighty lucky the shooting stopped before they started.

"Points?" asks Pvt. Dill Ruffini, 19, Jamaica, N. Y. "Oh, yes. I've got five." Then he nods and grins.

Education Factor

Pvt. Roland L. Ott, another 19-year-old five-pointer from Albion, Mich., explains. "It's only fair that we young fellows relieve the veterans."

Pvt. James Metcalf, 18, Philadelphia, says: "For us younger fellows the occupation will be a chance to travel and see lots of interesting things—and it's all mighty educational."

That education business does trouble some of the boys, such as Michael Neiss, 19, the Bronx, who admits by the time he gets back to college he already could have had his degree in engineering. However, Neiss is taking some armed forces institute courses and thinks "we are fortunate our education was just interrupted, not canceled entirely."

Casualty Totals Near Initial Strength

Marines Blaze Bloody Pacific Trail

By George Connery

ON August 7, 1942, the First Division Marines waded ashore on Guadalcanal, opening America's World War II offensive.

Of every campaign initiated by the United States in World War II, this is the one for which we were undoubtedly the least prepared.

VANDEGRIFT

In the next few weeks the First Division was to learn what it means to be strafed and bombed by air and bombarded by sea—and to claw deeper into the mud and just take it. For here, almost the last time, Japan had the advantages of superiority in the air and on the water.

The First Marine Division had another historical role on Guadalcanal. It was the first time the corps ever had committed to action any organization as large as a division. The First took the punishment—it had to—then went on to fight the war all the rest of the way up from the southwest. Its last combat was on Okinawa, where Japan put up her final and most determined land battle.

In the three years, the First Division:

1. Lost in dead, wounded and missing within a few hundred of its total strength on August 7, 1942.
2. Was in contact with the enemy—ground fighting where there's no time out—one third of the time.
3. Took part in four major campaigns.

One of the Guadalcanal wounded was Pfc. Allen White of Massachusetts, whose case is only typical of the Marines who make up the First Division's casualty statistics.

Over, Over Again

Young White, a machine gunner, was hit twice before this campaign was over. Again on Cape Gloucester he stopped a bullet. On Peleliu a slug cut across his lips, but didn't put him out of action. A few days later he went into the dead column when a burst from a Jap Nambu gun almost cut his head off.

The reinforced First Marine Division numbered 18,134 officers and men when Maj. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift took it under fire on Guadalcanal.

By the end of June, 1945, its dead, wounded and missing totaled 17,428, although a lot of the youngsters, like Al White, showed up in the wounded column several times.

The roll is 3613 dead, 13,710 wounded and 105 missing.

On Tulagi the First Division encountered Jap defenses of dugouts and tunnels, out of which they could be routed only by grenades, dynamite and sub machine guns. Here, for the first time, the enemy tied his snipers to trees and experimented with many of the other tricks that he later perfected.

HERE is the record of casualties suffered by the First Marines in their bloody fight across the Pacific. They total, from Guadalcanal to Okinawa, the four major invasions which they made, within a few hundred of the total strength of the division when it started out in August, 1942:

Guadalcanal

Number of men killed, 688; wounded, 1537.

New Britain

Number of men killed, 407; wounded, 1051; missing, 44.

Palau

Number of men killed, 1214; wounded, 4973; missing, 42.

Okinawa

Number of men killed, 1304; wounded, 6149; missing, 19.

Almost Without Support

The division's official history says of Guadalcanal:

"To say that the First Marine Division operated on a shoestring during the early phases of the Guadalcanal campaign is merely to state the obvious. Immediately after the beachheads had been established it was necessary to withdraw the carrier-borne air support, as well as the transports and supply vessels, because of the grave danger to these vessels operating so close to the Japanese-controlled areas, leaving the Marines for the time being without air support (except what little could be provided by long-range patrol and bomber planes) and with only a small part of their supplies.

"There was no reserve of troops in the southwest Pacific with which to reinforce the troops ashore; no land-based aviation was available and the night naval battle off Savo Island (August 9), in which the Allies lost four heavy cruisers and suffered damage to a number of other vessels, had eliminated any support of naval strength that the Allies had in the general vicinity."

Keep Right On

For four months the division not only hung on but advanced, fighting the battles of Tenaru and Matanikau Rivers and Bloody Ridge, in addition to hundreds of smaller engagements and skirmishes. Without the jungle protection and lore that were to be learned later, they suffered malaria by the thousands and were guinea pigs for other diseases that later fighters were to be spared.

They left 636 dead on Guadalcanal. Fifty-two later died of wounds and 1537 were wounded.

They were relieved by the Army December 9.

Their next stop was the vicinity of Melbourne, for what their records quaintly describe as "rehabilitation, rest and reequipping." Part of the rehabilitation was a 65-mile hike done in 36 hours, with rations of one cup of rice, a small bag of raisins, four strips of bacon and one tablespoonful of coffee.

Decembes 26, 1943, the First Division, then under the late Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, made a landing on Cape Gloucester, at the western end of New Britain.

This action, important for the leap-frogging technique, was another four-month struggle against nature as well as the Japs. The Marines paid with 407 killed, 1051 wounded and 44 missing. But they killed more than 8000 Japs and took 486 prisoners.

Palau Costly, Too

Following five months of training, the First Division moved into its bloodiest briefest action, the Palau Islands invasion, in which its casualties were 1214 dead, 4973 wounded and 42 missing between September 15 and November 28, 1944.

Staff Sergt. John Worth, 2026 Fort Davis st. se., Washington, a Marine combat correspondent, described part of the battle for Peleliu Island in Palaus:

"The most shelled spot in the Pacific is Umurbrogal Mountain. One hundred feet high and cloven like a devil's foot, the hill was pounded by 14,000 shells in the first 10 days.

"Japs were deep in caves behind steel doors all over the hill's sides and in the elliptical crater at the top."

On Peleliu, records show that at least two Marines covered grenades with their bodies to save lives of their pals. They were Lieut. Lindenwold, N. J., who survived, and Corpl. Lewis Kenneth Bausel of 3123 12th st. ne., Washington.

Peleliu has been described as one of the strangest fights in the Pacific. The island is only 6400 acres, dotted with caves into which the Japs swarmed when First Division veterans overran the whole area in the first three days.

Cave fighting went on unabated for 73 days, much of it within 10 minutes' walk from the movies. Cars ignored sniper bullets, as did bulldozer drivers. In one instance planes took off to bomb an enemy position only 1400 yards from the airstrip.

'One-Man Carnival'

While the Japs were still out in the open and slugging back, a 20-year-old Marine bazooka expert put on a one-man carnival, something probably never equaled at any other time in the war. Pfc. Robert Bungard of Diamond, Ohio, popped up out of a shellhole and knocked out four Jap tanks. His amazed pals, ignoring the zipping bullets, stood up and cheered.

Following training in the Russells Islands area, the First Division was back at it again on Easter Sunday, April 1, 1945—and a surprise awaited them on Okinawa.

Here, in contrast to the bloody first hours on Peleliu, they filtered almost across the island with little or no opposition.

But, before they were through on June 22 they had suffered their heaviest casualties of three years of fighting.

The toll was 1304 dead, 6149 wounded and 19 missing.

A week before the landing General Rupertus died unexpectedly in Washington. But his flag went up on Shuri Castle, now historic landmark on the conquered island. It was the same flag Rupertus had hoisted on Cape Gloucester and Peleliu.

Lieut. Col. R. P. Ross, jr., of Frederick, Md., set it up for the third time on territory the First had wrested from the Japs.

'China Crowd' Wins in Shift Of Diplomats

By Mark Gayn

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

A broad reshuffle, to color our relations with nations of the Pacific for years, has been in full swing at the State Department.

The change means the "China Crowd," eclipsed by the "Japan crowd" on the triumphal return of Joseph Clark Grew from Tokyo three years ago, is edging back into the departmental saddle.

It is no longer a secret that a variety of pressures had part in Grew's retirement last month. It is also widely rumored that General MacArthur flatly rejected Grew when he was suggested as adviser to the Supreme Allied commander in Japan. With a minimum of publicity, Eugene Dooman, Grew's factotum and the reputed mastermind of the "Japan crowd," also has stepped out.

Serve With Atcheson

Into the vacuum left by Grew and Dooman now move key members of the "China crowd." The responsible assignment in Tokyo, reportedly coveted by Grew, went to George Atcheson, jr., China expert who until recently served in our embassy in Chungking. To John Carter Vincent, able head of the China division, went some of the functions formerly performed by Dooman.

Also to work with Atcheson in Tokyo will be John S. Service, one of the most brilliant members of the "China crowd" and one of the figures involved in the recent "Case of the Six."

Another of Atcheson's aides will be John W. Emmerson, who has served with Admiral Chester Nimitz as a political adviser and has worked in both China and Japan.

Opposed to Hurley

The shift of influence had been anticipated as the result of Japan's surrender and China's emergence as Asia's leading power, but it is not yet clear how it will affect our diplomatic activity in China.

The "China Crowd" has been strongly opposed to Gen. Patrick J. Hurley. He has reciprocated by ousting some of its members from the embassy in Chungking. The picture will remain confused until General Hurley returns to Washington. Significantly, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, who took his political cues from General Hurley, has left China.

Set Wednesday

New Hearings On Highway Stress Fraud

By Norman Walker

Associated Press Staff Writer

ON JULY 3, 1942, the Army undertook to build a highway from Mexico to Panama in six months for 15 million dollars. Work was abandoned 16 months later—with the road only two thirds done. It had cost 44 million dollars.

BRIGGS

The Army says the job was a necessary gamble because the sea route to Panama was dotted with German submarines. Some in Congress disagree. They say it was a boner.

Wednesday a subcommittee of the Senate War Investigating (Mead) Committee will resume hearings.

A chief point in earlier hearings came from Lieut. Gen. Eugene Reybold, chief of Army engineers. He said he had reported April 9, 1943, that Inter-American highway work was interfering with the war effort. Yet construction wasn't halted until the following October.

Subcommittee Chairman Briggs (D., Mo.) says Army bigwigs will be asked to answer charges of construction fraud and irregularities.

So far the committee has been most concerned with reasons for building the highway at all. Only a few days before work began, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had disapproved it. Apparently Eisenhower was overruled.

Army plans called for building 900 miles of gravel or rock-surfaced road south from the Mexico-Guatemala border.

Long-Range Program

Some sections in the 1500-mile distance already had been built as part of a Pan-American Highway. This is eventually to run from Texas through Central America to Valparaiso, Chile, then across South America to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

General Reybold was directed simply to link up the road sections in Central America.

"It is certain," Reybold told the subcommittee, "that if the War Department had known in 1942 how the war would end the Inter-American Highway would never have been built."

The Army engineers' chief was unable to say why the project wasn't stopped sooner. Reybold said he had nothing to do with starting work or stopping it. The road had been requested by the Army Service Forces, headed by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell.

Reybold said the original 15 million-dollar estimate was based on "incomplete information." The latest Army estimate fixed the total cost at 60 million dollars.

Countries Pay Part

The Army paid for all the work it did. Under the Public Roads Administration's program in Central America, one-third of the cost is paid for by the country involved.

"Those foreign governments were very upset when we did stop," said one of the project's engineers.

The committee began its investigation after Republicans voiced reports that contractors received as much as 40 per cent profits. Chairman Briggs said new hearings will delve into profits, equipment rentals, letting of contracts and all other matters.

Since the Army pulled out, the Public Roads Administration has gone ahead building. President Truman, in his recent message to Congress, recommended a 25 million-dollar appropriation to finish the road to Panama.

New U. S. Map Shows Indians Not Cheated

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Washington.—Issuance by the Department of the Interior of a colored map illustrating how the United States has, since 1790, acquired the country's public domain from the 66 principal Indian tribes, was announced recently by Secretary Harold L. Ickes, who indicated that it is not always correct to assume that the Indians came off second best in the real estate deals they made.

The map discloses, he said, that about 95 per cent of the public domain of 2,600,000 square miles has been bought at a cost of about 800 million dollars. It took 389 treaties and numerous acts of Congress for the acquisitions, he reported. The latest purchase installment, according to Department of Interior records, was $5,024,842.34, voted by the current session of Congress to the Indians of California, who sold most of that State for 17 million dollars in the 1850's.

Acknowledging that "questions are still frequently raised as to whether the Indians received fair prices for their land," Secretary Ickes noted "that except in very few cases where military duress was present, the prices were such as to satisfy the Indians."

War by Any Name Would Sound Just as Sour, But History Waits While Recorders Pick One

FIRST World War and Second World War. Those are the best names yet to be coined, say three out of five scholars asked what they are calling the conflicts.

Another historian agreed to one term, First World War, but said that he is substituting for the other Global War. The fifth historian, English, stood out against both names, admitting he is stumped.

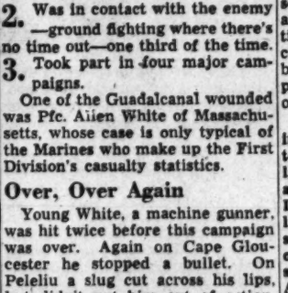
The historians reasoned in part as follows: Henry Steele Commager, Columbia professor of history and a member of the War Department Committee on the History of the War:

"Good heavens, the names are obvious! President Roosevelt tried to find a fancy name, but none caught on. These wars were too big for descriptive names."

Titles Do Change

Allan Nevins, Columbia professor of American history: "It is sensible to use agreed-on names for the present, though our nomenclature is subject to change. Names of wars are usually inaccurate. What do you say—the Civil War? Or the War Between the States, as Southerners say; or the War of the Rebellion, which is the official name in our records? I prefer the War for Southern Independence."

Alexander Baltzly, professor of history at New York University and acting chairman of the department. "In publications since 1939 we already have the Second World War and the First World War. I regret to say we can't get away from them."



NEVINS BROGAN
. . . nothing for the present

Dennis W. Brogan, English historian, author of "The American Character" and "The English People," reporting from Yale University: "Maybe after a time I shall call this the atomic war, or the World War, Part II. For the present I just won't call it."

Four World Wars?

David Saville Muzzey, former Carnegie lecturer on American history in Paris, Edinburgh and Prague: "It is not correct to use second world war, as if that were a mere extension of the first world war. I can't promise ever to depart from the global war, which I am using now."

Dr. Muzzey reported by telephone from his home in Bronxville, N. Y., that he is now revising his high school text, "The History of Our Country," and in it he has written the global war, although he had to compress the story to two or three pages.

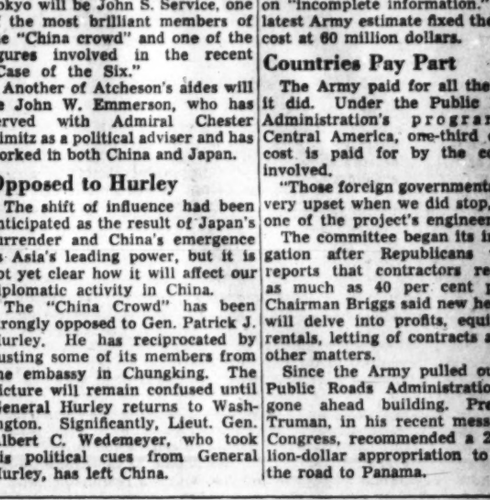
Dr. Commager was busy in Williamsville, Vt., editing "The Story of the Second World War," or "The Story of World War II"—an anthological work the title of which, he said, will depend "purely on typographical appearances."

To Dr. Baltzly also World War II seemed "the worse form, but impossible to stop." Both this and Second World War and, for that matter, the First World War, are false terms, he noted, saying "there have been four world wars since we got history all on one stage." He cited the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), known in America as the French and Indian Wars, and the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), which made the Duke of Marlborough immortal.

Mr. Brogan maintained that the recent war is in fact the first world war—because the so-called First World War occasioned hardly any fighting in Asia or the Pacific. The recent struggle was in fact an extension of the previous big one, he added, hence his first choice: the World War, Part Two.

"What I would like to think this one would become known as is the Last War," noted Dr. Nevins. "But I can't adopt it, for fear it would prove to be inaccurate."

More and more Washington women



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Call A Spade A Spade

The Senate Banking Committee got itself into a pretty tangle when it reported out the misnamed full-employment bill. Near the last moment a majority concluded that it would be a mistake for Congress to write into the law a statement to the effect that all Americans have a right to a useful and remunerative job or even the right to an opportunity to work. American working men, they reasoned, are literal-minded folk. When Congress says they have a right to anything, they are likely to take Congress at its word and try to enforce that right. A slim majority of the committee saw that that would be a most disillusioning experience, for of course no such "right" could be enforced.

By the margin of one vote the committee changed the language in one part of the bill, making it read that "All Americans able to work and seeking work are entitled to an opportunity for useful, remunerative, regular, and full-time employment . . ." That doesn't change the meaning of the original verbiage much, but at least it is a gesture in the direction of candor. The trouble is that the committee forgot to make the entire declaration of policy consistent. It went on to say that "in order to assure the free exercise of the right to an opportunity to employment . . ." So the opportunity to have a job is a "right" after all. This seems to reduce the whole declaration to meaningless jargon.

We think the net effect will be, however, to create in the mind of the working man an assumption that Congress has granted him the right to a job. Actually the legislation does nothing of the sort. It merely sets up machinery through which the Government could expand, or attempt to expand, job opportunities when indications point to substantial unemployment. That is a far cry from guaranteeing every man a job—so far, indeed, as to make the language used in the declaration of policy plainly deceptive.

The first requisites of good legislation are that its purpose be clear and that its provisions be reasonably adjusted to the achievement of that purpose. It is inexcusable for Congress to enact political slogans with little effective substance behind them. That is not the way of democracy. It is the way of demagogues who cajole the people into believing that they are being granted something more than the legislation actually provides. One of the first obligations of the Senate in considering this bill, therefore, is further to strike out its weasel words and then to call a spade a spade.

Mental Health

A parade of expert witnesses has given fervent indorsement during the past few days to Representative J. Percy Priest's bill for establishment of a national neuropsychiatric institute. Appearing before a House Subcommittee on Public Health, they presented a shocking array of facts to show the social and economic losses which the Nation has incurred as a result of our failure to provide adequate care for mental and nervous disorders. Surgeon General Thomas Parran, for example, disclosed that more than half of the Nation's hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering from such illnesses. "Mental disease," as Dr. George Stevenson, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, pointed out, "does not rank high as a cause of death, but it looms very high as a cause of incapacitation."

There is a basic reason for the prevalence of diseases of this type. The reason is that, although we have learned to recognize and diagnose them, we have not yet developed either the facilities or the professional personnel to cure them. Nevertheless, they are readily curable, given skilled care. As Representative Priest once put it when he introduced his bill, "a mental or nervous disorder is nothing more or less than a wound that can, with proper treatment, be healed just as surely as an injury left by a bullet to an arm or a leg."

But psychiatry has been the stepchild of medicine. It has received and is receiving only a belated and grudging recognition from the profession and from the medical schools of the country. If it is to grow in stature and usefulness, it must have the sort of stimulation and encouragement which a federally sponsored national neuropsychiatric institute would afford. The institute would promote research in universities and medical institutions. It would help young physicians to specialize in this new and vital branch of medicine. At present there are fewer than 4000 members of the American Psychiatric Association; the number must be multiplied if the sufferers from mental and nervous disorders are to receive adequate care. The Federal investment called for to establish the institute—4½ million dollars—would be repaid many times over in the restored health and usefulness of American citizens.

Housing Boom?

The relaxation of home-building controls by the WPB is bringing forth volumes of both praise and criticism. There is widespread fear that builders will use their new freedom to precipitate an inflationary building boom that could end only in a bust. Administrator Bowles of the OPA is properly stressing the dangers of such a course for builders, home buyers and financiers alike. But it is not simply a question of putting on the brakes against rising prices. There is equally great danger in discouraging building at a time when the public demand for more and better housing is enormous. Such a course might be more inflationary in the end than WPB's plan to remove the $8000 ceiling on new homes to be built.

John Snyder, director of OWMR, is steering a course about midway between these two dangers. While giving builders the green light on the construction of homes in all price ranges, he is taking active steps to keep inflation in check. Increased production of building materials is to be encouraged, with tightened inventory controls to prevent hoarding. OPA will strengthen price controls over building materials. Credit agencies will discourage price kiting. Prospective buyers will be offered the additional protection of FHA appraisals even though they do not seek loans guaranteed by the Government. Building in the lower-price brackets will be given special encouragement, moreover, by the granting of especially favorable credit terms on houses costing less than $6000.

We doubt that it is feasible to fix price ceilings for the sale of houses, as advocated by Mr. Bowles. The costs of building similar houses vary greatly as between different builders and different cities. Over-all price ceilings might have the effect of discouraging construction and thus retarding reemployment as well as the provision of new homes for the millions of families who will be seeking them. At best NHA Administrator Blandford visualizes the construction of about 400,000 homes during the next year against the need of 1,250,000 dwellings annually for each of the next 10 years. We think the situation calls for full steam ahead in construction, accompanied by less risky checks upon prices while supply is catching up with demand.

Important as safeguards against inflation are, therefore, we hope that they will not obscure the need for positive measures in support of more home construction. Mr. Bowles points out, for example, that obsolete building codes often restrict the use of good but low-priced materials and modern building methods. Union regulations often forbid use of prefabricated building parts and perpetuate costly handcraft, as in the mixing of plaster and the laying of floors board by board. Some experts report that the most serious shortage of all is that of skilled labor—that insufficient apprentices have been trained in the building trades and that union rules are denying the country the skilled manpower it needs for a major housing program.

All these obstacles must be attacked if the goal of providing 12,500,000 nonfarm homes is to be realized in the next decade. And application of the mass-production, low-unit-cost technique must be sedulously cultivated. We hope that the forthcoming conference on home building will find effective means of pushing forward in this direction while clinging to essential controls for the emergency period.

Back On The Beam

General MacArthur's interview with Hugh Baillie puts a different face on the policies he is carrying out in Japan. His statement earlier last week that his occupation force will probably be reduced to 200,000 men within six months, unless unforeseen factors arise, created fear in many minds that the Potsdam terms were being scuttled. That fear was augmented by General Eichelberger's previous forecast that the occupation of Japan might be ended within a year. We have no doubt that the unfavorable reaction in this country has reached the ears of the Supreme Allied Commander. In any event, he has used the interview with Mr. Baillie to throw the emphasis back upon a rigorous application of the Potsdam terms.

There can be no quarrel with the policy thus outlined. The Japanese army is being completely demolished. Of the Japanese Navy nothing will be left but museum pieces. Munitions plants that have survived the war as well as the weapons they produced will be destroyed. Brutality will be avoided in our treatment of the Japanese, but the destruction they brought upon their own land will result in many hardships and much despair. Japan's "punishment for her sins, which is just beginning," the general says, "will be long and bitter." Japan will never be a great power again.

The object of the military occupation of Japan, General MacArthur went on to say, is complete execution of the terms fixed by the Allied powers. "This," he added, "is expected to take many years." The emphasis here clearly stands out in contrast to the Supreme Commander's statement of September 17. Nor did he take upon himself, in his most recent comment, the prerogatives of a policy-maker. "All major policies will be determined on the highest governmental levels by the Allied powers," he said, "and will be executed by me as their agent, as I may be directed."

We are glad, too, that General MacArthur took advantage of this occasion to repeat his disavowel of political ambitions. The demilitarization of Japan is a task that we have undertaken as a united people in cooperation with our allies. It must not be touched at any point by considerations of domestic politics. The unfortunate thing is that General MacArthur did not make this admirable statement of his position on September 17, instead of leaving an impression that he was prejudging issues in Japan and interfering in a matter of domestic policy in the United States. The general is necessarily in the limelight as director of the Allied occupation in Japan. His words are certain to resound around the world. In this period when each move and each pronouncement mean so much to the future of Asia and to peace in the Pacific it is only reasonable to expect that he will subject his tongue to that strict discipline which he requires of his occupation forces.

Hail, Argentines!

For more than two years the people of Argentina have been in the grip of an aggressive dictatorship which has stopped and is prepared to stop at nothing to remain in power. But for all the dark threats emanating from Colonel Peron and his bully boys, the Argentine people are showing themselves less and less cowed by it. Last Wednesday, Buenos Aires saw a democratic demonstration that was unparalleled in its history. Despite the government's efforts to prevent it, something like 250,000 Argentines of all classes and walks of life took part in "the March of Constitution and Freedom," the clearly expressed purpose of which was to rid the nation of the evil of Peronism.

On the following day the two greatest Buenos Aires newspapers, *La Prenza* and *La Nacion*, took occasion to declare that the demonstration was a "verdict of Argentine public opinion" which should remove any lingering doubt of the Argentine people's firm determination to rid themselves of the military dictatorship with which they have been saddled.

In this great movement of Argentina's democratic rejuvenation, very great credit belongs to the outgoing American Ambassador, Spruille Braden, who is about to leave for the United States to assume the post of Assistant Secretary of State. His vigorous voice has repeatedly and consistently been raised on behalf of democratic ideals. And the fact that during his tenure he has been a steady thorn in the flesh of the dictatorship has only endeared him the more to the liberty-loving people of Argentina. It is all the more essential, therefore, that no long hiatus be permitted between Ambassador Braden's departure and the arrival in Buenos Aires of a successor possessing the same characteristics of courage and fortrightness.

The Peron dictatorship may be down, but it is not yet out. The tremendous expansion of the Argentine budget for military purposes during the current year is an indication that Peron and his henchmen are determined to stay in office with the help of the military forces and to do so by increasing the power and perquisites of the army. It is creating uneasiness below the bulge in South America. The fight to rid the Argentine nation and the hemisphere of a pernicious excrescence thus cannot be allowed to lag. That fight is being waged with valor by the people of Argentina, and they need every bit of support the United States can give them.

Ten Million Salesmen

It seems we have been neglecting the importance of the salesman in the postwar economic world now taking shape. Job thinking has been too much in terms of production. But consuming power will have to be generated if all the wonderful new products we have been promised are to be disposed of. Hence, say business authorities, 10 million bright, enterprising go-getter salesmen will be needed, and servicemen would do well to be thinking along this line and polishing up their personalities.

Much as we look forward to having someone entreating us to buy—instead of us entreating someone to sell—and much as we feel it a public duty to help swell consumption, we can't help feeling a little nervous about our sales resistance. We bought a lot of white elephants and gold bricks back in prewar days when there were only seven million salesmen. We have disturbing visions now of personable young men (or women) with alluring gadgets planting their feet inside our home or office every time we open the door. We see ourselves signing on the dotted line for everything from electric banana peelers to helicopters.

However, it is unlikely that this country will have such an irresponsible buying spree as the 1920's saw, no matter how good the salesmen are. Women, who do 85 per cent or more of the buying, will be the chief prospects of the sales army, and their buying acumen has been greatly sharpened during the war. Also, many women remember well where too many purchases on "a dollar down and a dollar a week" basis led them before the last depression.

In any event, since most of the salesmen will presumably be men, it will mean that women will be getting a great deal of masculine attention. That should be consoling at a time when they are being told on every hand that they are losing "scarcity value" because of their relative increase in numbers, and that they may soon be deferring to all men in the European fashion. For as long as they hold the purse strings in a country of 10 million salesmen, they won't be exactly wallflowers.

FIREFLY FIELD

O little firefly field,
So cool with night
So fresh with flower!
A field of stars has not your power
To turn the sight
Against that vaster height.
And yield for yield,
Till heaven shall fall away,
From my lone fence-top tower
I'll take the darkness broken by your shower;
No other stars so gay
Or rapturous in play.

DAVID McCORD

America Reconverts

By W. S. Woytinsky

Wage Controversy

WAGE POLICY is one of the most controversial issues in this phase of reconversion.

While some larger firms have increased their wage rates most businessmen are advocating a hold-the-line policy. Labor, on the other hand, is insistently demanding a substantial rise in wage rates to offset cuts in earnings because of the decline in jobs, reduction in hours of work, discontinuance of overtime pay, and shifts to lower-paid jobs. Management stresses the danger of inflation if wages go up. Labor emphasizes the danger of deflation unless wage rates rise.

Reconversion presumes a general reduction in real national income, overexpanded during the war. Unless the distribution of income is drastically changed, the share of labor as well as that of other groups of population is bound to decline temporarily while the Nation regears its economy. Under these conditions, a cut in real take-home pay of workers is unavoidable. If, with the cutback in hours, wage rates were increased sufficiently to keep weekly earnings at present dollar amounts, the real income of workers would be reduced by inflation. The slogan of preserving in peacetime the take-home pay of the war economy is therefore unworkable. The question is only, how far real earnings of workers can be allowed to drop without causing undue hardship to the workers and their families and endangering the chances of a smooth reconversion.

THE PROPOSAL to freeze present wage rates is indefensible for several reasons:

(1) Our plans of reconversion rest on the assumption that the average output per man-hour has increased since 1940. If this assumption is true, the average real hourly wage in 1946 should be proportionately higher than it was before the war. In other words, wage rates, in dollars and cents, should be adjusted not only to the rise in cost of living—as was the tendency during the war—but likewise to the technological progress achieved during the war.

(2) Labor contends that, in recent years, hourly wage rates have failed to keep pace with the cost of living. Management insists that the rise in living costs has been more than offset by the increase in wages. Unbiased studies indicate that there has been a rough balance between the two movements and that real hourly wages have not changed much since the beginning of the war.

(3) The anti-inflationary argument used against a rise in wage rates is not convincing. In fact, reconversion not only frees management from overtime pay at premium rates but also brings with it a reduction of labor turnover, fatigue, and absenteeism. It enables employers to raise their hiring standards and to replace submarginal workers by more efficient workers. Thus the labor cost per unit of production is lowered, and hourly wage rates can be raised without danger of price inflation.

(4) A cut in labor cost per production unit might be passed on to consumers through a cut in prices and under other circumstances this adjustment might be preferable to a rise in wage rates. However, because of current conditions of supply and demand, a general reduction of prices in the course of reconversion is highly improbable. Unless the difference is used—at least partly—for offsetting losses in workers' earnings, it is likely to flow back to employers as a delayed-action war profit which will be a challenge to labor, consumers, and general public opinion.

(5) The real issue is not whether hourly wage rates should go up, but how far should they go up in comparison with the present level. The answer depends of the extent of technological progress. Before the war, output per man-hour rose, in the long run, 2 to 2.5 per cent per year. The war has probably accelerated this rate of progress, but the gains will not appear immediately. The advance from 1940 to 1946 is likely to range between 10 and 15 per cent. This may be the range within which an average increase in wage rates can be defended. The optimum rise, however, will vary widely among industries and regions.

THE RECOMMENDED raise would fall short of maintaining the purchasing power of workers at the present level. However, the remaining losses might be cushioned by curtailment of current savings, reduction of taxes in low-income brackets, domestic economies made possible by the return of working wives to their homes, maybe by a slight drop in costs of living, and the like.

The rise in wage rates is overdue, and will undoubtedly come in one way or another. If it is not made a part of reconversion policy, it will come through a series of labor conflicts. It is up to the national Management-Labor Conference, sponsored by the Government, to attack the problem in a more systematic and farsighted way and to find an orderly solution.

Russian Case At London

By Andre Visson

Mediterranean Settlement Required

EVEN THE MOST optimistic among the Washington officials concede that it would be a vain effort to present the London Conference as a "success." But while there is a growing tendency in some quarters to describe the international situation, such as it appeared in the confusing light of the London parley, as "most alarming, if not desperate," (to echo the opinions voiced by the majority of the British press), level-headed diplomatic observers refuse to subscribe to such pessimistic conclusions.

Those observers point out that it is absolutely inaccurate to say that the Soviet interest in the Mediterranean came as a "shocking surprise" to Allied diplomatic circles. There have been several very definite expressions of Soviet interest in the Mediterranean during the last few months.

First, everyone who followed closely the San Francisco Conference knew how keenly interested the Soviet delegates were in the discussions of the provisions regulating the status of the trusteeship to be established over the colonies to be taken from the defeated enemy countries. It was obvious that the Soviet Union was definitely determined to have her say in all decisions affecting the postwar status of the Italian colonies.

Secondly, both Soviet diplomats and the Soviet press have never missed an opportunity to display their interest in the postwar status of Tangier, which is far more remote from Soviet shores than are the Italian colonies in North Africa.

Thirdly, Soviet insistence on the reopening, at the proper time, of discussions on the postwar status of the Straits was an eloquent reminder of the old Russian aspiration, taken over by the Soviet regime, to secure for Russia a free outlet to warm waters.

IT WOULD BE necessary to ignore both geography and Russian history to believe that the Soviet policy-makers would now be satisfied with a solution securing for them, in peacetime and in war, free passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean only. They may accept, as a compromise, the internationalization of the Straits by a commission of Black Sea powers. In such a commission, consisting of the Soviet Union, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria, and to which would probably be added the Soviet Republic of Georgia which also has a Black Sea coast, Moscow would naturally have a decisive voice. But it is highly improbable, believe the best informed diplomatic observers in Washington, that Moscow would be satisfied with the internationalization of the Straits, while the Mediterranean Sea, whose outlets remain under British control, is transformed into a "British lake."

It is impossible to determine at the present time to what extent Soviet demands in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea areas, which have not yet been made in definite form, express the Soviet desire to assure the best possible bargaining position, and to what extent those demands foreshadow the forthcoming Soviet concrete claims which Moscow wants to have on international record. But one fact is certain. Moscow has started the great fight against the exclusive British control of the Mediterranean, and the London Conference was just the first battle in this great fight about which we will hear a great deal in the next few years.

This battle has been prepared for by the expansion of Soviet influence in the Balkans. As a result, a certain confusion has been created between Soviet methods in the Soviet-controlled Balkan countries and the presentation of the Soviet objectives in the Mediterranean.

It is interesting to point out that while the American Government and American public opinion are becoming increasingly concerned over Soviet unilateral action in the Balkans, the British have been inclined to ignore, whenever possible, the unpleasant character of Soviet methods in the Balkans, but have been much more concerned than the Americans by Soviet objectives in the Mediterranean.

THIS BRITISH attitude is not surprising. While Soviet action in Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia shocked the British as well as the American conception of democracy, Soviet objectives in the Mediterranean actually threaten the British privileged position in that area, which they consider the lifeline of the British Empire. The British are going to fight very hard for the maintenance of their Mediterranean position, but they know, although unwilling to admit it publicly, that they will be unable to win this great fight without American diplomatic support and assistance.

It is an open secret that the latest Allied opposition to Soviet unilateral action in the Balkans was made upon American initiative. London merely followed Washington in this opposition. London did not like Soviet-controlled regimes in Bulgaria and Romania any more than did Washington, but British diplomats, realizing that those regimes were the unpleasant consequence of the deal over the Balkans which Churchill made with Moscow—and which has never been approved by Washington—were somewhat embarrassed to take the initiative in public expression of their moral indignation over the Soviet action in the Balkans.

The British early realized their weakness in the Balkans. Having failed to obtain American consent for the opening of a second front in the Balkan peninsular, Churchill had to reconcile himself to the fact that the Balkan countries would be liberated and controlled by the Soviet armies. As a result of this, Churchill found himself compelled to make a deal with Moscow. He accepted the inevitable—Soviet control over Romania and Bulgaria. He fought a losing battle in Yugoslavia, which theoretically was to be under joint Soviet-British control. He accepted what he could not prevent in order to keep Soviet influence away from Greece. Moscow respected the deal over Greece. But since the British have joined the American protests over the undemocratic methods in Bulgaria and Romania, to say nothing of Yugoslavia, the Soviet press and Mr. Molotov himself began to express their desire for a "more democratic" government in Greece.

NOW, WITH the new declaration of Soviet interest in the Mediterranean—and even in the Red Sea—the Greek problem finds itself by-passed.

Much greater issues are looming on the Mediterranean horizon. British control of this area—the very cradle of European civilization—is now challenged by Moscow. Moscow has now started her fight in earnest for warm water outlets. It is perhaps not a coincidence that the Soviet pressure on Iran coincided with the extention of Soviet interest in the Mediterranean.

The internationalization of all strategic points in this important area may be the only method of preventing the development of a dangerous conflict between London and Moscow. The recommended internationalization of Trieste may prove to be the first step in the right direction.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Financing Britain

With respect to your editorial on September 13, I am hopeful that you will continue to discuss thoroughly the proposed financing of Great Britain by the United States.

In solution of the situation, should not consideration be given to the following apparently logical policies and procedures:

1. In the role of banker, America should treat the problem in the proven, successful way of any bankrupt; that is, for the benefit of the creditor. This would be inviting such creditors (India, Greece, etc.), into a three-way consultation with the debtor and the financier. America might finance the creditor's imports and exports from and to other nations including the United States, as well as England, taking as collateral protection of such financing usual security plus a mortgage on the creditor's present frozen sterling balances against which we might allow the dollar value to be determined as repayable.

2. In such arrangements for the financing of trade, the United States should insist upon multilateral trade.

3. For the benefit of all concerned, such financing should be adequate, but not excessive. It should be repayable. The proceeds of such loans should be restricted to the facilitation of multilateral trade and not be diverted for any other purpose.

4. Such financing of multilateral trade arrangements should thus constructively result in the free flow of available goods to those places where they are most needed. For example, an immediate unrestricted flow of available goods to India might be able to extinguish the inflation which is understood to exist in that country.

B. B. GRIFFITH.
Alexandria, Va., Sept. 13.

Great Britain wants us to give her a grant-in-aid to the amount of some three or six billion dollars. This means that the American taxpayers are expected to pay for the rehabilitation of a worthy ally. In substance, it is a subsidy to any Socialist experiments which the present British government may undertake. President Truman is absolutely wrong in calling such a statement silly.

Even if the money given as grant-in-aid would be applied on definite conditions, for the British treasury it would mean a release of enormous amounts for general purposes of the government. As any other country, Great Britain must and can achieve her rehabilitation only by working harder, paying higher taxes, encouraging savings, reducing public expenditures, lowering costs of production and enduring a lower standard of living for years to come.

Another consideration was offered, namely, that America will profit substantially by helping Great Britain in matters of foreign trade and economic recuperation in the sterling areas. No sizable gains for America could be secured that way; if Great Britain can buy from us only to the amount of a gift, there is no advantage to us. So far as she or other nations need currency for buying abroad the Bretton Woods agreements suffice for the present.

The only concession we may make would be an issue of a commercial loan in the United States at reasonable interest, free from British and American taxes or even with a lottery provision. Of course, the British government must guarantee repayment by pledging some of her revenues (particularly, customs and excise duties). Under such conditions there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary amount for the economic rehabilitation of Great Britain.

AN ECONOMIST.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13.

So much remains to be done to make it clear to the man on the street in America that his own self-interest lies in keeping England not only on her feet, but prosperous; that if we do so it is not for England's sake, but for our own, for following reasons:

2. England is, physically, our first line of defense on the Atlantic side against attack from the continent (read also Russia). It stands in the same relation to our exposed Atlantic beaches as does Hawaii stand in relation to our Pacific Coast.

2. Secondly, England, with her intense concentration of population, is our single largest export outlet. (How many realize that, did we have the British density of population, we would have, instead of only 140 million people to support, 1,500,000,000.

But Britain is more than one market. It depends on Britain whether we will have equality of access to Canada, Australia and India, to the British West Indies and British Africa and even to the Near East. We must have access to so large a part of the world or choke on our own excess productions. But if we force England to form an exclusive economic empire around herself out of these markets, in order that she herself can live, we cut off the limb on which we ourselves economically sit.

Our price to England for aid is, conversely, and is properly, equality of trade with Britain in these British-controlled markets, and British support of the principle of equality of trade the world over, for all comers.

3. In longer view, even more is at stake. The present economic world is just too small to produce the volumes of business and trade necessary to support the gigantic debt loads growing out of the war almost everywhere and still leave a margin of livelihood. Only an enlarged economic world can support that debt load. And only the United States and England—acting together to a common end and not against each other to the ruin of both and the rest of the world—can bring about an enlarged economic world, (a) by collaborating in developing unexploited world resources which are still huge and thereby raising the standards of living of hundreds of millions of people, and (b) clearing world trade channels of all possible, clogging obstructions, so that new wealth can flow, like water, all over the world, fertilizing additional new wealth wherever it flows.

ELBERT BALDWIN.
Washington, Sept. 15.

'Emphasis On Health'

Without health, the Four Freedoms are mere verbiage. As the National Education Association recently pointed out, "Lacking health, all other forms of preparedness for war and peace avail us nothing. Without health, one has only the freedom to die."

Your writer aptly applied this thesis to Washington in your editorial, "Emphasis On Health," of September 15. The broad advances in chemotherapy evidenced by such products as penicillin and the fulfa derivatives, together with similar progress in diagnostic and case-finding procedures, present us with almost miraculous opportunities to live longer, healthier lives. A major fly in the ointment is the great lag between science and administration. When we learn how to take full advantage of scientific achievements by fully applying them to meet grave public needs, further tremendous progress is assured.

Washington's public health resources—facilities and personnel—have made helpful progress during Dr. Ruhland's decade of service as health officer. Now, as your editorial so well stresses, the opportunities to increase these gains are numerous. We join with *The Post* in urging for the coming years a still greater "Emphasis On Health" with whatever additions to personnel, procedures and budgets that aim may require. If we can raise and spend billions for slaughter, surely we can supply the small fraction of that outlay needed for human comfort and happiness.

RAY H. EVERETT.
Executive Secretary, Social Hygiene Society of the District of Columbia.
Washington, Sept. 15

Essence Of Religion

On September 8 you ran a letter from L. R. H. who questions the commandment that we must serve God first, our neighbor next. He seems to think that serving our neighbor is sufficient. He forgets that to serve God is also to know God and to know God's will. It is the manner of our service of God that determines the quality of our service to our neighbor. Only those who are close to God know how to serve their neighbor well. We have all suffered from well-meant good offices performed by neighbors who didn't in the least understand our plight, and who would have been much better off in church, praying. H. M.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.

Leaders Have Lost Control

Today's Labor Unrest More Than Transition—It's Sign for Future

By Leo Wolman

We are in the first stages of what promises to be a prolonged period of labor unrest. The unrest will manifest itself in the form of excessive or unreasonable demands, difficulties in the way of exacting customary standards of shop discipline, work stoppages, occurring generally through the country but of brief duration, and strikes such as are now going on in Detroit.

Admonition or law is not likely to have any more than a temporary effect on this trend of events in industry and the American public better be prepared for a good deal of this kind of trouble.

To say that these outbursts of defiance are a reaction to the vast transition under way from war to peace is to tell only part of the story.

American labor, or rather that part of it which is organized, is celebrating, through strikes, breaches of discipline and fanciful demands, the removal of restraints which it has come to believe were a source of great disadvantage to it during the war. It does not matter that the years of the war were a period of unusual material prosperity and that the organized labor movement well-nigh doubled its membership, raising it to a total never before achieved in a political democracy.

Whatever Gains, They're Considered Too Little

Nor does it matter that the variety of concessions, in addition to higher wages, won by organized labor in this brief span of time, is a unique achievement in our history and in the history of other industrial countries.

Whatever was gained was considered by the spokesmen and leaders of organized labor as too little. Wage advances were deemed to be too small in spite of the substantial increases awarded in the form of "fringe" concessions and in the name of inequities, and despite the fact that wages have been rising in this country, without interruption, since 1933.

Maintenance of membership, though a weapon of great value to labor unions, was considered a most unsatisfactory substitute for the closed shop.

On the whole complete matter of the relative rights of management and unions, it was consistently the official union position that only the war kept organized labor from enjoying to the full the rights and privileges to which it is justly entitled.

These views were not kept secret by the responsible agents of American trade unionism. They were repeated and stressed at every possible opportunity in all of the many organs of publicity available to our labor movement.

These views were not kept by the responsible agents of American trade uinonism. They were repeated and stressed at every possible opportunity in all of the many organs of publicity available to our labor movement.

Spiral Already Started and to Gain Momentum

The idea behind this propaganda was to teach the members of the unions that they were making substantial sacrifices for which they would begin to be repaid once the war was over.

We are now witnessing the response to these teachings.

Encouraged and, indeed, provoked by reckless public officials, a large division of the union movement, the CIO, is apparently united, throughout the large segment of industry which its affiliated unions control, in pressing, with all the means at its disposal, for unbelievable wage concessions. Less conspicuously, equivalent demands have been made by the railroad unions. It cannot be long before these are joined by the AFL and the Miners.

If the unions get what they are after, they will succeed either in pushing up prices or in discouraging people from buying.

Leaders Owe People Truth—Even Labor Itself

Once prices start rising, as they inevitably will, we may anticipate an old and familiar sequence of events—new wage demands to enable wages to keep pace with the rising cost of living.

A similar response can be expected as to the rights and privileges of unions and their members. They will carry on an incessant campaign, as they are now doing in the Kelsey-Hayes situation, against the use by management of accepted and indispensable powers of discipline.

When production gets under way the conflict will spread to the issue of how much work a man must do to earn his wage. For here, too, men have been taught that they need not work so hard.

It will take much more than machinery and conferences to handle a situation which we have been years in creating. The leaders of organized labor have started something they no longer can control.

It is time that the chosen leaders of our Government spoke the truth about this labor problem of ours, to organized labor and to the public.

THEY'LL JUST HAVE TO PUT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION UP HERE WHERE WE CAN GET AT IT.
WAR TIME WAGE SCALE
LABOR
PLENTY OF JOBS AT PRE-WAR WAGES

YOU MIGHT CALL THEM VICTIMS OF OVER-EVOLUTION

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Jesse Jones Still Runs Old Job

By Drew Pearson

Jesse Jones is a patient and resourceful man. His motto is: "All things come to him who waits." Jesse has done a lot of waiting lately and it looks as if his patience had been rewarded.

It was only about six months ago that Jesse Jones was rudely fired as Federal Loan Administrator. There were howls of anguish from him and a bitter attack against Henry Wallace. Behind the scenes, Jones led the fight against Wallace's confirmation.

JONES

Since then nobody has heard much about Jesse. At any rate, he now finds himself practically running his old job as Loan Administrator—from the sidelines.

There have been two Loan Administrators since Jesse was ousted. Fred Vinson stayed but a few weeks. John Snyder then took over, but was prompted to be War Mobilizer. Neither had time to make any real changes. Both left behind the staff Jesse had appointed.

So today, Jones finds himself with his close friends running the Federal Loan Administration. And while he can't sign letters or give official orders, by dropping a word here or there, he can indirectly run the show.

The job of Federal Loan Administrator hasn't been filled. So from his hotel room, Uncle Jesse keeps a quiet finger in the pie and remains one of the most powerful financial figures in Washington.

All things come to him who waits.

Feuding Congressman

Some people are beginning to wonder when a judge is a Congressman and when a Congressman is a judge, especially in the case of Democratic Congressman Jed Johnson of Oklahoma.

Last spring, Johnson was appointed judge of the United States Customs Court in New York. The job is for life and considered a lush plum. But Jed continues to be a Congressman. When he is going to assume his new duties remains a mystery, and some say he intends to remain to bedevil Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and cut Ickes' appropriations.

However, Johnson now has another enemy, and perhaps apother reason to cut appropriations. His new feud is with Veterans' Administrator Gen. Omar Bradley.

The Oklahoman recently went to see the four-star general. The two chatted amiably but briefly. Suddenly Bradley rose.

"It's been a pleasure to see you, Mr. Jones," he said, extending his hand. "Now will you please excuse me?"

"But we haven't finished the matter I came to discuss," replied the loquacious Johnson, hardly believing his ears.

"That's unfortunate," Bradley replied, "because I'm very busy and I've allotted you only 14 minutes. That's all the time I can spare."

"But you will be interested——" began the long-winded Johnson, only to be cut off.

"I'm not interested," replied General Bradley.

Johnson straightened up and remarked acidly:

"I think we will talk soon, General. Inasmuch as you are not interested in talking to me now, probably you will be interested in talking to me soon over an Appropriation Committee table."

Note—Johnson got sore at Ickes when the Congressman's former law partner, Sam Wilhite, asked a $2500 fee from the Indian Bureau for representing a Pawhuskea Indian woman. Ickes' Indian Bureau cut the fee to $250. Johnson wrote Ickes claiming that his former law partner was being robbed.

Ickes stood pat, and thereafter Johnson, who is chairman of the subcommittee passing on Interior Department appropriations, cut Ickes' appropriations to the bone.

Capitol Chaff

The famed battle of the Statler (Teamsters vs. Navy) which made headlines during the 1944 election is due to be aired all over again before a U. S. District Court in October. Lieut. Randolph Dickins, jr., and Lieut. Comdr. James Suddeth have sued the Teamsters for allegations that they were intoxicated . . . **California political dope is that Senator Sheridan Downey will run for Governor on the Democratic ticket next year against GOP Gov. Earl Warren . . .** This will mean a knockdown Democratic fight for his place, probably between Ed Pauley's friend, Congressman Cecil King, who will have AFL support, and Col. Evans Carlson of Carlson's Raiders, who will have CIO support . . . Manchester Boddy, publisher in Los Angeles, who could have had the senatorial nomination in a walkaway, is determined to stick to newspapering.

Canada 'Policing' Mine Boom, But Won't Let SEC Dictate

By Norman Stabler

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The mining boom, that shows signs of getting under way along the northern frontier of Canada, is producing some growing pains in the ranks of investors, who are hearing stories of profits reaching to the blue sky, of Government officials who must be constantly on guard to protect the public against fraud, and of the mining men themselves.

Evidence of these pains are a few brickbats which have been tossed back and forth across the imaginary fence dividing Canada and the United States. Generally they have been small missiles hurled without any speed, but they have been sufficiently annoying to cause the Toronto Board of Trade to conduct a party of American newspapermen through the northern part of Ontario and Quebec to show them the mining industry as it is. The purpose, according to E. W. Bickle, president of the board, was to tell the story of Canadian mining, a story of considerable importance to citizens of both Canada and the United States in view of the postwar economic problems.

What Tour Shows

Among the many conclusions following are highlighted:

The mines of Canada last year paid more than 77 million dollars in dividends to their investors, and 1944 was a small year because of wartime restrictions and a shortage of labor;

Each of the mining districts of the Dominion has a respectable list of producers of gold and other metals which are in the black, are paying dividends and can be classed as investments, not speculations;

There is a numerically larger group of companies which have little more than promises, and many of these are the vehicles used by promoters of doubtful character in fleecing the unwary;

The Province of Ontario has recently tightened up its securities act to block the operations of this genre and soon will have a new commissioner assigned to the policing job; and,

Steer Middle Course

Last, but not least, Canada wants it known that it feels under no compunction to apologize for its mining industry because of the activities of a few promoters. On the contrary, it is boastful, and justifiably so, of the industry which is now shaking off wartime restrictions and is prepared to take its rank beside wheat and paper as one of the biggest producers of the Dominion's income.

It is an industry of a growing frontier, and for this reason the government of Ontario feels no obligation to lead investors by the hand and outline for them what is a safe investment, but it intends also to steer a course somewhere between the strict regulation of securities which is exemplified in the United States by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the far looser regulation in England under the British companies act.

The Ontario officials see no good reason why the SEC should expect Canadian companies to register their securities in the United States. The province is a sovereign government and does not intend to be dictated to by the SEC, which it regards as a bureau inclined to try its cases in the newspapers without properly bringing alleged fraudulent actions to the attention of Ontario authorities. On every hand there was an expression of the belief that if an investor is so unwise as to buy stock on the basis of a telephone conversation from an unknown individual, little can be done for him and eventually he is going to be victimized.

To End Abuses

At the same time, it is granted that if the new law is strictly enforced, probably 90 per cent of the abuses will be eliminated. The law has the teeth and if the new commissioner makes proper use of them, doubtless less will be heard from the SEC and the State commissions.

Actually the bulk of the new money raised for Canadian mining is supplied by Canadians themselves. Much of it comes from the men who do the mucking, down deep in the ground.

They are speculators, the same as were Americans who moved to our West in the middle of the last century. They are as rugged as are the hills into which they bore and they have the independence which characterizes the frontier. Admitting that some evils are present it is their own problem and they don't relish attempts from below the border to solve it for them.

U. S. Opinion Varies Sharply On Anti-Discrimination Laws

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Few issues have produced such sharp differences of opinion in the United States as the issue involved in proposed antidiscrimination, or FEPC type laws.

The idea of requiring employers to hire a person qualified for a job regardless of his race or color was recently written into law in New York and in New Jersey, but a current survey shows that the idea has not yet achieved widespread acceptance throughout the country.

Gallup The Poll

The South is not the only section which shows resistance to such legislation. The institute finds that large numbers of people in the Middle West, and in the Far West, are reluctant to see legislative action to abolish racial and color lines in employment.

Farmers Opposed

The farm population, even outside the South, is more opposed to FEPC laws concerning employers than any other large group.

Manual workers, on the other hand, show preponderant sentiment in favor of the FEPC program.

Young people—those under 30—also show more inclination to accept antidiscrimination laws than older people—a fact which suggests that such proposals will win increasing support as time goes on.

Of all geographical sections, the Northeast shows the most receptiveness at present.

May Be Guide

The institute's survey was conducted for the sole purpose of finding the facts as to national opinion which may serve as a guide to those interested in promoting better race relations.

The question used was this:

"Do you favor or oppose a law in your State which would require employers to hire a person if he is qualified for the job regardless of his race or color?"

The vote:

	Favor	Oppose	No Op.
National	43%	44%	13%
By Sections			
New England & Middle Atlantic	58%	31%	11%
East & West Central	41	43	16
South	30	60	10
Far West	41	46	13
By Age			
21-29	55	34	11
30-49	42	45	13
50 and over	38	48	14
By Occupation			
Business & Professional	43	48	9
White Collar	41	51	8
Farmers	25	57	18
Manual Workers	52	35	13

A second question dealing with the willingness of employes to work alongside persons of any race or color was asked, as follows:

"Would you favor or oppose a State law which would require employes to work alongside persons of any race or color?"

The national vote:

Favor	34%
Oppose	56
No Opinion	10

Crop Research Plays Big Part In Changing South's Economy

By Henry Lesesne

Atlanta (AP).—Research and experiment are opening new vistas for Southern agriculture and industry, according to college, governmental and private laboratory reports.

In the textile industry the latest find is a little-known plant called ramie. The monthly review of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank says it may revolutionize the textile industry and become a permanent part of the South's economy.

Ramie is the strongest of all known fiber-producing plants. Fabrics made of it wear indefinitely. It is now being cultivated on a small scale in Florida.

For the tobacco industry, Duke University has found that parts of Virginia and the Carolinas are suitable for production of Turkish tobacco. (Normally 50 to 75 million pounds of Turkish tobacco are imported annually for blending purposes.) Previous efforts to cultivate Turkish tobacco in this country failed.

Consider, too, peanuts, an exclusively Southern crop now worth 200 million dollars a year. The peanut industry is spending over $300,000 a year in additional research and promotion.

Cotton—still the king of Dixie crops—has an uncertain future. It faces postwar competition from synthetic fibers, paper and jute and foreign growers. For scientific research, sales promotion, improvements in production and processing and recovery of export markets, the National Cotton Council is planning to spend two million dollars.

Discharge Issue

Staff Chief Clears Up Army's View

By Ernest Lindley

General Marshall's explanation of the Army's demobilization policies and problems to 300 members of Congress Thursday was lucid and convincing. He left no doubt that the Army is demobilizing as rapidly as any one could expect under a system which treats men as individuals instead of as members of units.

LINDLEY

The system of treating them as individuals, exemplified in the point system, was adopted with overwhelming approval as a just system. The unit system would be grossly unjust to high point men in units assigned to the necessary tasks of occupying Germany, Japan, Korea, of garrisoning outlying bases and of maintaining home installations and supply lines.

The rate of discharge has jumped from about 4000 men a day at the time of the Japanese surrender to about 17,000 now. It will go higher, just as fast as facilities for shipping and administration can be made available.

Much Cleared Up

General Marshall cleared up several points about demobilization prior to the Japanese surrender which had been bothering some members of Congress.

One was why the lowering of the discharge score from 85 to 80 points was indefinitely postponed. It was because a further reduction would have stripped MacArthur's veteran Pacific divisions of key personnel. That would have meant postponing the invasion of Kyushu, set for November 1, for about six months.

MacArthur also argued that it would be damaging to the morale of his forces to hold the critical score at 85 in the Pacific while it was lowered for troops in Europe and the United States.

General Marshall is so eager to find ways to expedite demobilization that he sent two high staff officers to survey the problem with MacArthur. MacArthur stood his ground.

The general staff and the War Department had to shape their demobilization plan accordingly.

This was explained at the time in a general way and additional details were disclosed in confidence to some members of Congress and of the press. But the entire story could not be told without revealing to the Japanese that we intended to invade Kyushu about November 1.

Too Many Essential

Marshall's full account should completely clear the air. For it was during the period between the surrender of Germany and the surrender of Japan that the impression grew that the Army was not living up to its announced plans for demobilization.

This impression was strengthened by the tendency of commanding officers to classify too many high point men as essential.

General Marshall did not go into that or other faults, but he made it plain that they were in violation of his policy.

During the demobilization period, a certain number of men will find themselves doing more or less useless work. To some extent this is unavoidable, unless they are to be pushed into the discharge pipeline ahead of others with higher point scores. But Marshall has promised that the critical score for enlisted men will be lowered to 70 on October 1 and to 60 on November 1.

By spring he hopes that the point system can be dropped and every man who has had two years of service can be promptly discharged.

As General Marshall emphasized, the Army's rate of discharge has no connection at present with its ideas about its postwar size.

It is determined by transportation and the availability of trained personnel to handle discharges in an orderly manner and provide the individual veteran with the papers which he needs for his own future security.

Should Curb Talk

The rate of intake of new men is related to the Army's future tasks insofar as they can be estimated. These estimates will have to be flexible for some time to come.

Already General MacArthur has altered his for the army of occupation in Japan.

Questions about the size of the Army for the next fiscal year and about the means of obtaining the required number of men will be passed upon by Congress. General Marshall's extemporaneous talk drew at least a temporary line between those problems and the present rate of demobilization.

To the extent that his statement is circulated and read it should curb criticism and impede the movement on the Hill to make a political issue of the Army's demobilization.

Herriot Ends Lyon Food, Price Worry

Paris, (AP) — Edouard Herriot, three times Premier of France, is winning new fame today as Mayor of Lyon, where he is solving France's most pressing problem—how to get enough to eat.

The capital daily "Voice of Paris" hails him as "the conquerer of poverty and the black market," reporting Lyon as perhaps the only city in France where there is enough to eat at reasonable prices, with plenty of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables.

In France, this is as if an American politician suddenly found $100-a-week jobs for 10 million workers.

Money Aid to Britain Should Depend on Use By Socialist Regime

By Mark Sullivan

The American people and Congress are in process of making up their minds on a question: Shall we extend assistance to Britain—loan, gift or what-not? From the complex tangle of many reasons pro and con, Republican Congressman Knutson, of Minnesota, picks one. He says America should not help finance the experiment in socialism which Britain, under its new Labor government, is now making. President Truman says that to take such a reason into account would be "silly."

To find a path between these two extremes of position, we should need to know just how far Britain is going in socialism. The answer is difficult for Americans to know. Leaders of the Labor Party disagree strongly among themselves. Those party leaders who are also officials of the government, and who are therefore responsible, such as Foreign Minister Bevin, have only a limited program.

Mr. Bevin is probably the strongest man in the cabinet, and his objectives are not materially unlike those of any ordinary trade union. Long the active and responsible head of the largest labor union in Britain or the world, the Transport Workers Union, Mr. Bevin does not differ extremely, in experience and views, from our late Samuel Gompers, long head of the American Federation of Labor.

During Mr. Bevin's brief tenure as foreign minister, he has taken a conservative line in world affairs. He has vigorously condemned the new government set up in Balkan countries, which are prevailingly Communist and under Russian domination. Of these he said: "One kind of totalitarianism is being replaced by another."

He Grips Reality

If America could be sure that the British Labor government would reflect the personality and policies of Ernest Bevin as they now appear to us, we would not need to consider it as a reason entering into our decision whether to give financial assistance, nor as otherwise seriously disturbing.

It may be Mr. Bevin will dominate the government; he is a thoroughly dynamic person. Himself an authentic worker, who has gripped reality with muscle and mind, he has a hearty distaste, frequently and forcefully expressed, for so-called "intellectuals" and extremists who head the left wing of the Labor Party.

But the intellectuals and left-wingers must be taken into account. Some of them, while not officials of the government, are important as spokesmen and officials of the Labor Party organization. Their program is as extreme as possible. Sir Walter Citrine says: "I think it would be an excellent thing if the British government were able to plan production, consumption and the general economic life of the country in the way that is done in Russia."

The official head of the Labor Party organization and its most truculent spokesman is Prof. Harold Laski. He advocates complete socialism, not only for England, but for the world, which includes the United States. He advocates and predicts the extinction of free enterprise everywhere, called by him capitalism. He says it should be the mission of the British Labor Party and government to extend socialism to other countries.

Condition Awkward

If America believed that the program of the Labor Party government in Britain would be what Professor Laski says it ought to be, a missionary for the extinction of free enterprise everywhere, we would certainly be justified in not extending financial assistance. In the world-wide conflict between free enterprise and varying forms of socialism and collectivism, the United States is the largest defender and practitioner of free enterprise. As such, it would hardly be expected that we should finance a competition bent upon the destruction of our system.

Even if we do not take Professor Laski too seriously, as many Britons assure us we need not, there remains an awkward condition. The program of the British Labor government, even by the mildest interpretation, means the nationalizing of some industries; the process has already begun. Seeing this, certain questions arise:

Can the Labor government nationalize some industries without being forced gradually to nationalize all? Is the Labor government likely to nationalize what is Britain's largest industry, international shipping and trade?

If Britain's foreign shipping and trade should be nationalized, it would become extremely difficult for us to keep our foreign shipping and trade on our own basis of free enterprise and private ownership. Hence the crucial question is this: If we give Britain financial assistance to build up its economic position, including especially its international trade, can we be sure that this trade will not be nationalized to our great detriment?

U. S. Leaders in Shanghai Find Property Looted, Records Gone

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Shanghai, (Delayed).—The little band of Americans who saw the war through in internment camps here have emerged from enforced isolation to find their homes stripped or looted and their movable possessions scattered to the four winds. Their first task on the long road to rehabilitation is the drawing up of inventories of their losses for inclusion in the reparations bill to be presented ultimately to Japan.

Businessmen and missionaries, who make up most of the 600 American citizens in local camps, welcomed freedom as an opportunity to pick up quickly the shattered threads of their former existence. Difficulties and disappointments have intervened, however, and it is now evident that readjustment to normal life will be a long and tedious process.

With few exceptions, Japanese firms remain in possession of business properties confiscated from the Americans, although the exodus is slowly getting under way. With the Japanese army still numerically superior to all other armed forces in Shanghai, it is not yet possible to put as much pressure on the Japanese inmates of Shanghai properties as their rightful owners would like.

Records Carted Off

Americans who managed to inspect their erstwhile offices and plants have usually found little left of the former contents. Typical is the experience of an American shipping firm. When a staff member inquired about its confiscated records he was told they had been carried off to be converted into paper pulp.

American-owned residences utilized by the Japanese for billeting army officers and government officials are being abandoned with greater alacrity than offices, but almost invariably they are left denuded and dilapidated.

Hungjao rd., which before the war was Shanghai's most fashionable residential street, is today little better than a row of stables. One of the street's finest mansions, owned by a former member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was, in fact, converted into a barn for Japanese army horses. There is actually little to choose between the barren, foul-smelling condition of this once beautiful home and that of some other houses occupied by Japanese military personnel.

It has been virtually impossible to supervise the withdrawal of the self-invited Japanese tenants from recovered property, and as a result in many instances they carried off with them everything except the walls and roof. In other cases no notice of withdrawal was given, so that the residences and what remained of their contents were left to the mercy of looters.

It is characteristic of the Japanese invaders here, as elsewhere, that they did nothing to maintain or improve seized properties except when it was indispensable to their interests. So desperate were the Japanese for copper and other critical metals as the American naval blockade tightened that they stripped Shanghai buildings of much of their metal work.

Took Door Knobs

Shanghai's American Club, for instance, has lost all its brass doorknobs and is in such a rundown condition that it looks like a ghost of its former self. What angers the club members most is the disappearance of a fine oil painting of George Washington which used to grace the club's dining room.

Some American business enterprises—the biggest of them—will be returned largely intact to their former owners, for the reason that the Japanese found it advantageous to keep them running up to the last. Outstanding among them is the huge plant of the Shanghai Power Co., which provides the electrical needs of the city. The Shanghai Telephone Co. is another. Even the Japanese have a sweet tooth, so they continued to turn out confections at the big plant of the Henningsen Produce Co.

Jap Still Editor

Because the Japanese needed an English-language newspaper here, they preserved most of the machinery of "The Shanghai Evening Post," the only American-owned newspaper in this international city. This paper before the Japanese seized control was the most courageous of all Shanghai dailies in its criticism of Japanese policies, has been recovered by its old management and soon will resume publication where it left off in 1941.

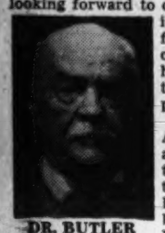
For the time being the only English-language newspaper here is the two-page "Shanghai Times," from which the Japanese editor has not yet been expelled, although it is no longer singing a Japanese tune. Nothing remains of Shanghai's two other English-language papers "The North China Daily News" and "The China Press," except the buildings that housed them.

Dr. Butler Will Work For Peace

By Richard Tompkins

Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

Southampton, N. Y.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on the eve of his formal retirement as president of Columbia University at 83, is looking forward to continued service in the two fields that are closest to his heart — education and world peace.



DR. BUTLER

The dean of American scholars and educators has been too active, his life too full, to become idle willingly when, on October 1, he completes 44 years as head of the world's largest institution of learning.

As president emeritus of Columbia, he will remain a participant in the development of his beloved university. He also will carry on as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Butler is mentally alert as ever, and in the seclusion of his summer home here, he speaks with assurance on world affairs and social and economic problems of the times.

What is your formula for permanent peace?

"I think we are on the right track now," Dr. Butler continues, and traces a bit of history.

Believes Police Needed

"The whole peace movement we have now was started in 1898, at the invitation of the Czar of all the Russias which led to the first Hague Conference." Dr. Butler urged President McKinley to appoint a strong delegation from the United States, and here began his own activity in the field of international peace. He agrees that a permanent international police force should be organized to enforce peace.

Britain's future in the light of its swing to the left brings this observation by Dr. Butler:

"The issues primarily are of an economic character. I interpret the recent elections as meaning the decline and possibly the final disappearance of the large land owners and the setting up of a domestic political system which will resemble that of the United States."

The outstanding accomplishment of his life, Dr. Butler says, was the plan he proposed for the organization of Columbia University which was adopted in 1891.

He is opposed to Federal grants-in-aid to colleges, believing that such assistance could lead to Government control of school policy.

Dr. Butler is opposed also to a cabinet post for education. The Federal Office of Education, he explains, was set up as an information bureau, "but it has been inching up, trying to get more money, and people have proposed that it have more authority.

"That is not in conformance with my belief. Education is one department in which freedom should always exist."

Musicians Set Recital At Gallery

Emanuel Vardi, viola, of the Navy Band Orchestra, and Capt. Arthur Loesser, USA, piano, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a sonata recital at 8 p. m. today. The two artists will collaborate in readings of the Brahms Sonata in F minor and Mendelssohn's Sonata in D major. Loesser will play Beethoven's "Pathetique" Sonata in C minor, and Vardi will be heard in Hindemith's solo viola Sonata, Op. 11, No. 5.

VARDI

Corpl. Karl Zapf, piano, and Yeoman Maurice Bonney, violin, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a joint recital at 5 p. m. today. Zapf's portion of the program includes: Prelude and Fugue (Bach-Busoni), Caprice (Brahms), Sonnetto de Petrarca (Liszt), Ballade and Prelude (Chopin), Cordoba (Lecuona), Oiseaux Tristes (Ravel), Toccata (Debussy), Caprice (Soro), Toade Triste (Guarnieri), Dance (Perceval), American Tango (Carpenter), Turkey in the Straw (Gould), Square dance (Cowell), Cat and Mouse (Copland), Rhapsody in Blue (Gershwin). Bonney will be assisted by Jack Gardaski at the piano in the second movement of Sibelius' D minor Concerto, Loeffler's arrangement of Chabrier's Scherzo Waltz, and Jack Kilpatrick's Romance and Reel.

Franklin B. Charles will direct the United States Soldiers' Home Band in three outdoor concerts this week at 6 p. m. in the upper bandstand. This will close the series of summer concerts. The programs are as follows:

TUESDAY—Emblem of Unity (Richards), Spanish Comedy Overture (Keler-Bela), Londonderry Air (arr. Weatherly), Selections from Rigoletto (Verdi), Sidewalks of New York (Lavior), Memories of Strauss (arr. Yoder), The Captivator (Williams).

THURSDAY—Universal Freedom (Blankenburg), Overture to Tannhaeuser (Wagner), Tango (Obrero), Selections from The Three Musketeers (Friml), Hungarian Dance No. 6 (Brahms), Violets Waltz (Waldteufel), The Line-Up (Bertram).

SATURDAY—Boys of the Old Brigade (Chambers), Overture to Ruslan and Liudmila (Glinka), Love Everlasting (Friml), The Song of the Drum (Finck), Hill Country Melodies (arr. Briegel), My Land and Your Land (Friend), Down the River of Golden Dreams (Shilkret), Auld Lang Syne (Scouten).

Concerts by the Symphonette will begin on October 16 in Stanley Hall and will be continued through the winter season on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Felicia Rybler, resident, pianist and teacher, will resume her activities here on October 1 after a vacation spent in New York, New Hampshire, Maine and Canada. At Lake Placid she was guest artist in a concert for the Army redistribution center, and in Manhattan she played for the Stage Door Canteen and for the Merchant Seamen.

Lillian Harmon Burke has reopened her piano studio after spending the summer in study with Ernest Hutcheson at the Juilliard School in New York, and vacationing at Virginia Beach.

"PERFORMING TIGER" IS A LITHOGRAPH BY JOHN STEUART CURRY
... now on view at the Smithsonian Institution Building

Corcoran Continues Display

Exhibitions Depict Relation Of Art to Other Activities

By Katrina Van Hook

Two special exhibitions currently on view at the Corcoran Gallery of Art illustrate admirably how art can be related to activities outside museum walls. Both contain implications that extend beyond the actual material on display and therefore merit more than a cursory viewing.

The Encyclopedia Britannica collection of contemporary American painting in its origins is connected with the field of book illustration. Although by no means every picture was bought with the idea of using it to illustrate an article, the fact remains that the majority of them are descriptive or documentary. The imaginative and experimental aspects of American art, just as important as the consciously representational, are obviously slighted.

In this uneven assemblage, however, several individual canvases have much to contribute. Among them the view of Maine by the late Marsden Hartley stands out for its vigor, originality and a strong, bleak color harmony well suited to the theme depicted. Similar to its analysis of rocky terrain is the firmly constructed "Quiet Evening" by John Helikor, who is remembered here as the first prize winner at the 1941 Corcoran biennial. More realistic in detail, the large "Barber Shop," by Louis Bouche, also relies on an ordered composition in space, this time reminiscent of fifteenth century Italian enthusiasm for the problem of perspective. The same is true of Aaron Bohrod's competent "Waiting for the 3:30," which, on the other hand, has not the same decorative appeal.

Exploits U. S. Scene

On the nonrepresentational side, Julio de Diego's fantasy effectively weaves together strange shapes suggested by a shipyard. Horace Pippin, an artistic descendant of Henri Rousseau, scatters flowers and animals naively against a dark forest background in a canvas entitled "The Holy Mountain," while vivid yet cleverly balanced color glows in Abraham Rattner's expressionistic "Interior."

It is impossible to avoid the huge, strident figure study of John Brown by John Steuart Curry which he made for a mural in the State Capitol of his native Kansas at Topeka. When this picture was exhibited in New York it won second place for popularity in a poll of public opinion. The same stress on virility can be seen in the group of Curry's lithographs and drawings being shown at the Smithsonian Institution Building, most of which were done about 10 to 15 years ago. Animals escaping from flood waters, farmers fleeing a tornado, holy rollers, coyotes and hounds in combat, circuses and country fairs—these are the dramatic themes of a well-known exploiter of the "American Scene."

Shop Arcades Planned

The second attraction at the Corcoran which is of more practical concern to residents of Washington is the display of postwar plans for the city sponsored by the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. The most striking feature is the project of extending the central axis marked by the Capitol and the Washington Monument straight through from the Potomac to the Anacostia River. This embodies a return to L'Enfant's original scheme of developing the eastern approaches to the Capitol.

Various reasons have been advanced as to why this eastward expansion was never carried out, such as the high cost of land or the presence of unsightly railroad tracks since removed. L'Enfant envisioned for part of this area a series of arcades with shops. If this development does take place we wonder how many more columned facades of marble, unrelated to the activities behind them, will line the new avenues. But H. P. Caemmerer, secretary of the Fine Arts Commission, was quoted in this paper as saying "No one should get too excited about any changes because they might not happen for 50 years." Maybe 50 years from now the classical revival will have run its course and a style more suited to a post-renaissance world will have been evolved, even for Federal buildings.

Pianist to Play Next Monday

Marrie Teyte, distinguished English soprano, and George Copeland, eminent American pianist, will give a joint recital of music by Debussy on Monday evening, October 1, in Constitution Hall. The recital is under the auspices of the French Embassy for the benefit of orphans of French resistance.

Miss Teyte will sing: Beau Soir, Le Promenoir des Deux Amants (three songs), "Voici ce qu'il a ecrit" from Pelleas et Mesilande, Fetes Galantes (second set of three songs), Charisons de Bilitis (three songs) and Ballade des Femmes de Paris.

Copeland's selections include his own transcription of Prelude a l'Apres-midi d'un Faune, Prelude in A minor from Pour le Piano, Clair de Lune from Suite Bergamasque, Reflets dan l'Eau from Images, Preludes Nos. 3, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19 and 24.

New Albums Give Variety In Recordings

By W. G. Rogers

Associated Press Arts Editor

THE WEEK'S music news in New York is largely the music that goes round and round. Columbia salutes the fall with five albums and some singles. You will enjoy in particular one big record of Villa-Lobos' "Bachianas Brasileiras No. 5," sung sadly by Bidu Sayao to the accompaniment of eight 'celli and bass. On a small record Egon Petri plays the Chopin "Polonaise No. 6 in A-flat Major."

Adolf Busch and Frances Magnes, plus the Busch Chamber Players, do the Bach "Concerto in D Minor" for two violins and orchestra; in their hands the slow middle movement seems slower than it should, the first and last come off better.

From RCA Victor comes Edmund Kurtz, 'cellist, playing Glazounoff's "Song of the Minstrel" and "Beethoven Sonatine, and William Kapell, pianist, in Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C-sharp Minor" and three Shostakovich preludes. Kurtz and Kapell are one large record apiece.

For albums Beethoven's "Sonata No. 2 in C Minor" is played with dash and feeling by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, and Hephzibah Menuhin, pianist, with a Beethoven rondo for the last surface of the four records; and "Caprice Viennois," "Tambourin Chinois," "Liebsfreud," "Liebeslied," "La Gitana" and "Schoen Rosmarin," played as you might guess by Fritz Kreisler.

Week's Programs Slated

Annual Music Festival Includes Opera, Ballet

Opera and ballet will be the features of the second annual music festival arranged by the Federal Employes' Recreation Council. Fortune Gallo, whose San Carlo Opera Company is scheduled to start its thirty-fourth transcontinental tour in October, will bring the organization to Washington for performances of Puccini's "La Boheme" and Bizet's "Carmen" next Sunday afternoon and evening in Constitution Hall. Coe Glade, the popular American mezzo-soprano, has been selected to sing the title role in "Carmen," assisted by Sydney Rayner as Jose and Mostyn Thomas as Escamillo. Matinee and evening performances by Leonid Miassin's "Ballets Russes Highlights" will close the festival on Sunday, October 7. Tickets are available at Snow's concert bureau.

SYDNEY RAYNER
... to sing role of Jose in "Carmen"

Soloists who have won favor at previous presentations by the Washington Choral Society have again been engaged by Director Louis A. Potter for this season's subscription series of three famous choral works. Robert Nicholson will sing the part of the prophet in Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on October 30. Others to be heard in Handel's "The Messiah" on December 11 and Parker's "Hora Novissima" on March 5 are Florence Manning, Mary van Kirk, Saida Knox and Arthur Kent. Reservations for the three performances can be made at Snow's concert bureau, 1108 G st.

Sponsored by the Washington Negro Civic Opera and the National Council of Negro Women (Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president), the famous Hall Johnson Choir will give a concert in Griffith Stadium on Sunday evening, October 7. Among the spirituals to be sung by the organization, which is celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, are: "Go Down, Moses," "Ain't Got Time to Die," "Ekekiel Saw the Wheel," "John the Revelator," "Deep River" and "Little Black Train." Secular songs include "Water Boy," "River Chant" and "St. Louis Blues." Reservations can be made by telephoning COlumbia 4491.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, will be presented by the National Council of Jewish Women in a recital in Constitution Hall on Wednesday evening, October 17, for the benefit of recreational facilities for children.

St. Andrew's Society is sponsoring a concert to be given next Sunday at 4 p. m. on the British Embassy grounds for the benefit of disabled American veterans of the District of Columbia. The program will be presented by the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church choir (Charles Dana Beaschler, director), Kiltie Band of York, Pa. (Col. E. R. Yost, director), Alfred Ghigi, baritone; Dorothy Marwick, soprano, and Mildred Jocelyn, soprano. Tickets, priced at $1.20, including tax, are available at Julius Garfinckel's store, the AAA headquarters and the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

George Heisley, director of the Postal Service Orchestra, announces resumption of rehearsals tomorrow at 8:15 p. m. in the new Post Office Department building at 12th st. and Pennsylvania ave. Now in its sixth year, the orchestra plays concerts each season in the Postmaster General's reception room.

Rehearsals of the Lovette Choral Club will begin October 1 in Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts., under the direction of Eva Whitford Lovette. Plans for the club's 19th season include a major concert featuring songs of the United Nations, a Christmas concert and other appearances. Singers interested in choral work will be welcomed, and auditions may be arranged by calling the director at HObart 1163.

Washington Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota will hold the first meeting of the season on Monday, September 24, at 8 p. m. in the home of Florence Elliott, 34 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md. Cecilia Fine is program chairman, and is presenting Sue Olliver, soprano, and Hazel Brown Piers, pianist.

Lucia Mackenzie Hendley will present Romona Ruth North in a piano recital at 4 p. m. today at 1858 Kalorama rd. The program includes Mozart's A major concerto and works by Bach, Cropin and Rakhmaninov.

Orchestra Schedules Big Season

More than 90 concerts will be played by the National Orchestra during its fifteenth season under the direction of Hans Kindler, making this the most extensive schedule in the organization's history. The series of 10 Sunday afternoon concerts will open October 28 with Nathan Milstein as soloist. Nine concerts will be presented in the Wednesday evening subscription series opening October 31 with Marjorie Lawrence as soloist.

Arrangements have been made for three concerts in the 15-30 series for the younger generation, beginning January 8 and continuing on dates yet to be announced. Two concerts will be given for Federal workers and their friends on Sunday afternoon, February 3, and Saturday evening, March 30. Several special concerts are planned and information about them will shortly be released.

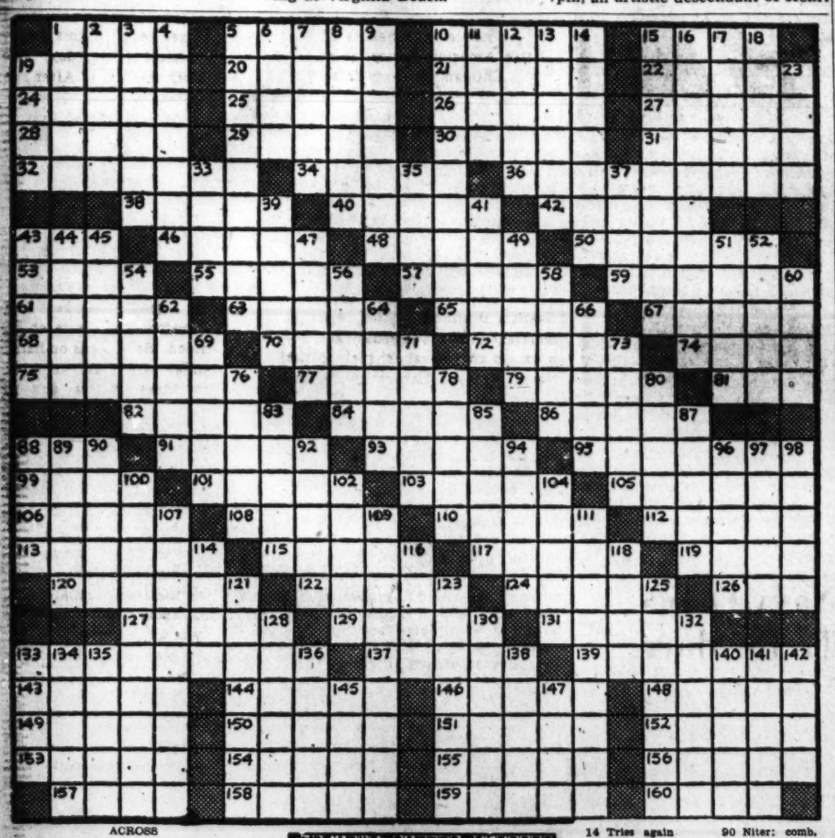
Popularity of ballet and the heavy demands for tickets last season have resulted in the engagement of the Ballet Theater for four performances with the orchestra on Sunday, November 11 (matinee and night), November 12 and 13.

The orchestra has been booked for more than 50 concerts on tour from Maine to Georgia, and the itinerary includes cities that have not been visited before. Season tickets for the local Wednesday and Sunday series may be obtained at the orchestra's box-office in Kitt's Music Store, 1330 G st.

Agata Borzi, a native Washingtonian, has been assigned to sing the role of Gilda with the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company in Constitution Hall on November 22 when Lawrence Tibbett will be heard in Verdi's "Rigoletto." Francesco Pelosi, general manager and artistic director of the organization, has announced that the first season offered in Washington will open November 2 with Puccini's "Tosca," for which Grace Moore has been engaged to sing the title role, with Armand Tokatyan as Cavaradossi and George Czaplicki as Scarpia.

Other operas to be performed in the series of six are Verdi's "Il Trovatore" on December 12, with Zinka Milanova as Leonora; Bizet's "Carmen" on January 14, with Bruna Castagna in the name part; Gounod's "Faust," on February 4, and Verdi's "La Traviata" on March 7. Nino Martini and Dorothy Kirsten will sing the tenor and soprano roles in "Faust" and in the final opera Nino Martini, Nancy Garrotto and Donald Dickson will carry the stellar roles. Subscriptions for the series are being handled by the Snow concert bureau.

Capt. William F. Santelmann will direct the Marine Band in only one concert this week on Friday at 1 p. m. in Barracks Hall.



SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

ACROSS

1 Italian seaport
4 Disgrace
10 Courage
15 Lavish entertainment
19 Jewelers' unit of weight
20 Eucharistic plate
21 Egg-shaped
22 Order of Amphibia
24 Fruit tree
25 Surrounded by
27 Pardon
28 Wander
29 Painter
30 River deposit
32 Sharp mountain ridge
37 Rigid
38 Trap
39 Reasoning
40 Spreads
42 Support
43 Memento
45 Assigned task
47 Turf
48 Arabian rulers
49 Sailing vessel
50 Moves furtively
53 Allowance for waste
54 Oriental
57 Poisonous shrub
59 Greek avenging spirit
61 Warning
62 Spartan serf
63 Simper
67 Breathe noisily in sleep
68 Comfort
70 Nautical crane
72 Concerning
74 Satisfy
75 Landed properties
77 Turn aside
79 Masts
81 Chinese pagoda
82 Antitoxin
84 Rabbit fur
86 Figure of speech
88 Sea eagle
91 Gulf in Aegean Sea
93 East Indian palms
95 Manager
99 Secular
101 Latvians
103 English county
105 Pretender
106 Theatrical performer
108 Lariat
110 Artificial silk
112 A play
113 Fabled marine creatures
115 Narrow rocky inlet
117 Household gods
119 Male deer
120 Soaked
122 Type of column
124 Laments
126 Those in political office
127 The arts: Latin
129 Acquire knowledge
131 Winged
133 Restrained
137 Slumber
139 Poet of modern school
143 Fragrant rootstock
144 Proofreaders' mark
146 Lean, tough animal
148 Bulgarian king

DOWN

1 Brother of Balin
2 Seed coverings
3 Black corvine birds
4 Repeat
5 Paddlefish
6 Part of harness
7 Coral island
8 Counselor
9 Employs
10 Ravenous
11 State
12 Crippled
13 Inflammation of the ear
14 Tries again
15 Clasps
16 Amuses
17 Rotates
18 Expunge
19 Contend
23 Affirmative votes
33 Incarnation of Vishnu
35 Misfortunes
37 Yearn
38 Browned in fat
41 Punctuation mark
43 Gaze
44 Heraldic emblems
45 Apportioned
47 Dish of cold greens
49 Ashes
51 Flogging whip
52 Country south of Turkey
54 The Trinity
56 New
58 Crawled
60 Bristle
62 Allots
64 Giant
66 Knots in wood
69 Wild
71 Lukewarm
73 Jogs
76 More secure
78 More mature
80 Expedite
83 Salient feature
85 Marine
87 Pitchers
88 Ancient country near Persian Gulf
89 Runs fast
90 Niter: comb. form
92 Decorous
94 Asiatic legumes
96 Italian violin maker
97 Reimbuse with courage
98 Hauls
100 Relative estimate
102 Backless seat
104 Persian water wheel
107 Portray
109 Lightning rods
111 Careless
114 Snares
116 Graduated face of timepiece
118 Mock
121 Strain of music
123 Iron vessel for an illuminant
125 Barns for horses
128 Inspector of weights
130 Delicious beverage
132 Doctrine of self-interest
133 Highway
134 Went astray
135 First
136 Urge forward
138 Chatter aimlessly
140 Angry
141 Tendon
142 Former Russian ruler
145 Periods preceding important events
147 Solar disc
149 Spring up
150 Sprightly
151 Condition
152 Climbing tropical plant
153 Evil spirit
154 At no time
155 Consumed
156 Compound ether
157 Slight depression
158 Lock of hair
159 English river
160 Diving bird

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress, Widener and Chester Dale collections. New acquisitions in Rosenwald collection, to October 31. Open daily 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of fine arts. Smithsonian Building, lithographs, drawings by John Steuart Curry, to September 30.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of Art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, including Sunday, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 2 to 5. Mondays, 12 to 4:30. American prints and sculpture. Postwar Plans for Washington, to October 21. Encyclopedia Britannica collection, to October 14.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7. Color aquatints by Rouault. Lithographs by Daumier, to September 30.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 Eye st. nw. Members' summer exhibition.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Drawings and watercolors by Howard Conant and William Whitney to September 30.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1520 Connecticut ave. nw. Paintings and drawings by Harold Gliess to September 30.

BARNET-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Group exhibition. Open daily, 6 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 8.

155 Brand-New Georgia Businesses Established in Eight War Months

By RALPH McGILL

South's Forest Industries Can Provide Jobs to 25,000

UP AND DOWN THE COAST LINE

BIGGEST JOB YET TO COME
Foundry Business Continues On Great Boom in Georgia

AS HENRY GRADY DREAMED
New South, Easily Reconverting, Steams Up for Big Industrial Era

By BILL BORING.

The south today is turning the pages of its history into a new era—the new south of industry for which Henry Grady dreamed and worked.

Out of the maw of war it is emerging, this new land of industrial potentiality . . . new mills, new mines, new factories. And a new spirit.

A survey of southern cities, made yesterday by The Constitution, reveals that this section not only is swinging easily into the period of transition from war to peace, but is looking upon the reconversion period as the beginning of Year One in its greater industrial life.

Perhaps this new spirit—this new trend of economy, this new line of thinking—is no better illustrated than by what is going on in

"The war has brought a lot of equipment and industrial know-how here," he says. "It has provided us the chance of proving our ability to produce. We expect not only to hold our gains, but to go forward."

ber of Commerce, indicated that the city's industries would be able to convert from war to peacetime production in from one day to three weeks. However, the one industry which figured it would

Home Building Cuts Can Absorb 15,000 As Soon as Controls Are Lifted

AMERICA'S NEW INDUSTRIAL FRONTIER

If you are interested in industrial plant sites or distribution facilities in the Southeast, we shall be glad to recommend suitable locations. Our research staff is available for comprehensive studies with respect to industrial possibilities in our territory. Your inquiries will receive prompt and confidential attention. Address J. M. Fields, Assistant Vice-President, Wilmington, N. C.

Post-war articles reproduced from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

BUSINESS BRIGHTENERS
More Firms Moving to Georgia; Others Plan to Expand Facilities

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

SERVING AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER

$92,000,000 Demand in Georgia For Home Electrical Appliances

By RALPH McGILL

BACKLOG OF CIVILIAN ORDERS
Textile Firms Converting Rapidly, Can Use 10,000 More Workers

A-99-629

The Washington Post

Sunday, September 23, 1945

Section III

War's End Portends Bright Social Season

Washington Will Be Gay This Winter

By Marie McNair

A LETTER to this desk from one of those anonymous authors resents the fact that not long ago I predicted that Washington would have one of the gayest social seasons in a long, long time.

"What would the boys on Okinawa think; wouldn't they be delighted to know that we will have a debutante season again?" The not so gentle rebuker might take a poll of servicemen overseas before he presumes to answer for them. I'm sure there aren't many boys who have become so bitter that the thought of any one having a few simple pleasures at home would create a feeling of indignation in their hearts.

The truth is Washington WILL be gay this winter. The war's over and the reaction has set in. And there's nothing much "Mr. Anonymous" can do about it.

If the pace set last week is any criterion, the season has opened with a bang.

YESTERDAY there were no less than four parties, topped by the large reception at the New Zealand Legation, in celebration of National Day.

Captain and Mrs. William H. Watson—she was Kathleen Dowd of California—had friends in for cocktails to meet Capt. Willard Smith, one of the survivors of the Bataan death march, and Mrs. Smith, who arrived in Washington a few days ago to be guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Witt.

Col. and Mrs. John Biggs gave a cocktail party; Miss Dorothy Rutherford had a small informal dance and there was much festivity centered around popular Lilita Dawson, who'll be Lieut. Vincent Bliss Linn's bride tomorrow.

IT'S the first time that I can remember that New Zealand's National Day has been celebrated in Washington.

The Minister and Mrs. Berendsen had invited large numbers from the Diplomatic Corps, the President's Cabinet, the Supreme Court and leading members from Capitol Hill. Members of the New Zealand Joint Staff and New Zealanders living in and near Washington had also been asked.

The holiday is celebrated in New Zealand as the day that country became of age. It was September 22, 1907, that she acquired Dominion status and became an equal and independent state.

Yesterday guests flocked to the legation, for the Minister and Mrs. Berendsen are tremenodusly well liked in all the Capital's various circles. They found their hosts in the pale green drawing room and they went on from there to the terrace and into the green gardens. And when the sun had dropped over the horizon, a flood of softly tinted lights went up from the branches of the trees.

FAREWELL parties for Gen. Frank T. Hines, for many years head of the Veterans' Administration, and recently appointed Ambassador to Panama, are beginning to dot the calendar. There's the supper party tonight for General and Mrs. Hines and the former Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy and Senora de Munilla, at which Dr. and Mrs. James Alexander Lyon will be hosts.

Guests will gather at Glenview Farm, the Lyon estate near Rockville, Md., and it's probably the first party to be given at the farm since it was closed when gasoline rationing began.

What promises to be one of the merriest of events this week is the Mexican barbecue and steak supper Tuesday evening at La

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Dance Given Last Night at Rutherfords'

Miss Dorothy Rutherford entertained at a dance at the home of her parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. H. K. Rutherford, last evening. The fete began at 8:30 p. m.

The guests included Miss Carmen Leon, Miss Beatrice Moore, Senoritas Gabriela and Elena Mora, Miss Belinda Morse, Senorita Argentina Copello, Miss Cristina Mackay, Miss Elizabeth Benson, the Misses Eunice and Antoinette Kennedy, Miss Lillian Willett, Miss Jocelyn Freer, Senorita Graciela Sarmiento, Mlle. Gisele de Guirola, Senorita Silvia Brull, Miss Lydia Langer, and Miss Bonnie Farber.

Also there were the pretty daughters of the Swedish Naval Attache, Commodore Olof Angelin and Mme. Angelin, the Misses Madelaine and Elisabeth Angelin and the Misses Krishna and Bhagwati Bajpai.

Lieut. and Mrs. Owen McKevitt were there as were Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Park and Vetta Lais. Still others were Boris Timshenko, Alan Manning, Wilson Lucomb, Lieut. Robert Zimmerman, Lieut. Clark Cole, Lieut. Comdr. Norman Parkin, Fernando Gaitan, Capt. James Bernhardt, Lieut. Bernard Jennings, Capt. Frank Salisbury, Lieut. Warren Rabb and many others.

Del Ankers Photo

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT THOMAS YOUNG, JR.

Town Talk—

President Spending Weekend at Island Club; Clinton Anderson Attended Sante Fe Fiesta

By Elizabeth Churchill

GREEN trees, green grass and lots of it. It's just wonderful to be home again. Not home on the range, but home on 16th street. Good old Washington. Nobody here knows the war's over. Still no taxicabs, no meat, sassy waiters, empty shelves in the stores and no apartments! The soldiers have stopped fighting the Japs and started telling teacher on the general and the politics have got that glint in their eye that foretells another kind of war. Dear old Washington, may it ever retain its charm.

What's new? Well, goodness me. I don't know anything. I just got here. But it was news to me that the Jefferson Island Club is coming out of oblivion and getting all spruced up in readiness for the new President. It's been a good many years since President Roosevelt was down there and I guess they thought the President's suite never would be used again. All this is leading up to the fact that President Truman and his party are guests there this week end.

IF MR. TRUMAN was looking for a place to get away from it all, he certainly found it. The club is on an island and there's no telephone and no radio except what you bring with you. The main fun is fishing and duck shooting.

The club was built in 1932 and was essentially for Democratic politicians, though a few Republicans trickled in just like they do in the Government. On the first floor is a large and comfortable living room and a huge fireplace that's mighty cosy on a cold duck shooting week-end. On the same floor is the Presidential suite especially built for Mr. Roosevelt.

The island is looked after by Bunsey and Mrs. Bunsey. That's not their real name, but that's what everyone calls them and nobody can make rock pie quite like Mrs. Bunsey does. When the late Senator Key Pittman and Mrs. Pittman were in Washington they used to spend almost every Christmas at the club with the Bunseys and their children.

It's practically a second home for former Senator Harry Hawes. He used to play jokes on an old colored man there named Rufus, now deceased, bless his soul. In duck season once, the Senator called Rufus to his room a little before 7 a. m. "Rufus," he said, "you know it's against the law to shoot duck before seven o'clock."

"Yassa," replied Rufus, wondering if all the Senators who'd left an hour before for the blinds were about to get in trouble.

"Well, we want to keep the law around here. Now, you open that window and keep this watch in your hand and let me know if you hear a gun go off before seven o'clock." Poor Rufus. He nearly froze to death trying to catch a Senator breaking the law.

I DON'T KNOW what I'd do if I didn't have Lizzy Tish sticking her nose into everything. We went down to the Department of Agriculture the other day and for some reason got in the back door. We walked through the main lobby and found Secretary Clinton Anderson making a speech to all the Agriculture employes on the front porch. He was asking them for

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Harris & Ewing Photos

IN A DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE at the reception at the Chilean Embassy Tuesday to celebrate Chilean Independence Day, (left to right) Signora Tarchiani, wife of the Italian Ambassador; Mme. LeGallais, wife of the Luxembourg Minister, and Juan de Cardenas, the Spanish Ambassador, were in more or less serious conversation. Center group, at the same party, includes Gaston Wilson, new Secretary of the Chilean Embassy; Senora de Bascunan, wife of the First Secretary of the Embassy, in the towering tulle hat; and Robert Mills McClintock, of the State Department, and Mrs. McClintock. At top left are newlyweds Albert Thomas Young, jr., and Mrs. Young, the former Miss Elinor Stuart Kilgore, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Harley M. Kilgore, whose marriage took place last week.

SI, SI, she's an American senorita, — Miss Jocelyn Freer (in circle). Daughter of Federal Trade Commissioner Robert Freer and Mrs. Freer, Miss Freer rivaled the beauty of the Latin American senoritas at the Chilean Embassy fete

Miss Benedict, Cadet Lobdell Are Engaged

Mrs. Charles Calvert Benedict announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Patricia Benedict, to Harrison Lobdell jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Lobdell, Los Angeles, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Lobdell, Chicago.

Miss Benedict is the daughter of the late Major Benedict, member of the 1915 class at the United States Military Academy and of the Army Air Corps which he joined immediately upon graduation.

The bride-to-be is a graduate of the National Cathedral School and of Skidmore College. She is the granddaughter of the late Edward C. Potter, composer, of Chicago and Washington, and the great-granddaughter of the late Orrin W. Potter, Chicago and Lake Geneva, founder of the Illinois Steel Co. Her uncle is Maj. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, former superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Mr. Lobdell is an air cadet of the 1946 class at West Point and is a graduate of the New Mexico Military Institute. Miss Benedict's brothers both are graduates of the United States Military Academy.

The wedding will take place in the Cadet Chapel at West Point.

Mary Helen Bair Married Here

Carol Ericson Becomes Bride Of Lieutenant Robert Tuthill Bly

Walter Reed Memorial Chapel was the scene of a candlelight wedding service yesterday at 5 p. m. when Miss Coral Elizabeth Ericson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Richard A. Ericson, became the bride of Lieut. Robert Tuthill Bly, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent T. Bly, Leesburg, Va. Col. Gynther Storaasli, Ch.C., USA, officiated.

Colonel Ericson gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a bridal gown of white lace and mousseline de soie, fashioned with long bodice and full skirt with court train. Her veil of illusion was held with a narrow band of fagoting and a coronet of white roses and stephanotis. Her shower bouquet was made of white roses and stephanotis.

Mrs. David R. Brink, matron of honor, wore a gown of leaf green marquisette and carried a bouquet of white roses. Dressed like the matron of honor was the maid of honor, Miss Frances Jean Morris.

Merwyn C. Bly, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Ushers were Lieut. Comdr. George Jay Babson, USNR; Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Grove, USNR; Lieut. Comdr. Pembroke T. Grove, USNR; Edward L. McDonald and Robert W. McCormick.

Mrs. Ericson, mother of the bride, wore a green crepe gown with black hat and corsage of roses.

For traveling, the bride wore a brown crepe dress with matching accessories and a brown orchid corsage. The couple will return to Washington to live.

Mrs. Bly attended Barnard College and George Washington University and her husband attended Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio, University of Pennsylvania, and George Washington University.

Phifer—Bair

Miss Mary Helen Bair, Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ulmont Bair, Bourbon, Ind., and Charles Gerald Phifer, USNR, Pittsburgh, Pa., made their wedding vows yesterday at 7 p. m. in Foundry Methodist Church. The Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris performed the ceremony and the bride's father gave her in marriage.

Costumed in white brocade embroidered in seed pearls, the bride wore a fingertip veil of illusion and carried a prayerbook adorned with orchids and stephanotis. Her sister, Mrs. Frank Freiherr, was matron of honor in blue satin. Red roses formed her bouquet.

Navy Officers To Be Married Next Month

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dannemiller, Chevy Chase, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ada Burchfield Dannemiller, to Lieut. Harmon Burns, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Burns, Bethesda, Md.

Miss Dannemiller, a lieutenant (j. g.) in the Waves, is stationed in Washington. She attended Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York, and was graduated from Trinity College, Washington.

Lieutenant Burns attended Georgetown University School of Foreign Service before entering the Navy. He has recently returned from sea duty in the Pacific.

Richards—Knight

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Richards, Rocky Mount, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, to Maj. Edward Lee Knight, jr. (CE) AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Glen Lyn, Va.

Miss Richards, who attended Mary Washington College, is employed by the Australian government in war supplies procurement here. The prospective bridegroom, now serving in the Philippines, was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Lyria Welch, Lieut. Brannon Repeat Vows

With Chaplain John J. Daly, USNR, officiating, Miss Anne Lyria Welch and Lieut. Richard Graham Brannon, USNR, repeated marriage vows yesterday at 7:30 p. m. in the Naval Chapel of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington.

The bride is the daughter of Lieut. Lyria Dickason, USNR, Washington and Alexandria, La., and the late E. L. Welch. Lieutenant Brannon's parents are Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brannon, Fort Worth, Tex.

Capt. Larry Dupuy, USNR, gave the bride in marriage. She wore an ivory satin wedding gown made with train and marquisette yoke bordered with deep lace, off-the-shoulder effect, tight bodice and long sleeves ending in points over the hands. Her finger-tip veil was held in place by a band of pearls with pearl clusters over the ears. She carried a bouquet of white roses and bouvardia.

Maid of honor was Miss Priscilla Posey, who wore a gown of aquamarine taffeta and net with headdress of coral feathers. Her bouquet was of asters. Bridesmaids were Miss Carolyn Dodge Brown, Miss Doris Russell and Miss Muriel Daubenspeck. Their dresses, in pale blue and aquamarine, were like that of the maid of honor. Their bouquets were of asters.

James Gunby Brannon, jr., Fort Worth, Tex., was best man for his brother. Ushers were Lieut. (j. g.) Leo Bird, Lieut. E. B. Dever and W. W. Blackman. A reception at the Kennedy-Warren followed the rites.

After a wedding trip to New York and Lake Placid, the couple will go to Quonset Point, R. I., where Lieutenant Brannon is stationed.

The bride attended LSU, Baton Rouge, La.; Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Tex., and Hood College, Frederick, Md., where she recently received her A. B. degree. Her husband attended Louisiana Technological College, where he received his B. S. degree and did post-graduate work at Auburn University in Alabama.

Harp Goes Along

Precocious Child, Music Occupy Her

By Billy Crawford

IF Mrs. James L. Sundquist hadn't majored in psychology at the University of Utah she'd be in a constant quandary. She's pretty much in a dither as it is for her young son is a bright boy.

Mrs. Sundquist is one of the Jangoes doing volunteer work at the Music Canteen and Erik usually goes along when mama goes down to repair the music in the library, file, help mail music to servicemen and women overseas.

Erik, who's almost four, always remembers names when he's introduced; says "How do you do, Mrs. So and So." Mrs. Sundquist, who studied violin herself, was surprised to think that she might have a musically precocious child. Learning to sing nursery rhymes was simple; then when he got a little older—18 months—he recognized airplanes. Soon he could point out 100 different models.

Planes were left behind. He became a Sinatra admirer; then ventured forth to visit the neighbors and play his "interpretation of Beethoven." He recognizes several of the Mozart overtures; can whistle parts to amuse the ladies while they restore tattered sheet music. This summer Erik's preoccupation with the great outdoors has diverted his musical interests but piano lessons seem to be in order this winter.

Even one afternoon a week at the library is a goodly amount for Mrs. Sundquist. She has another son, 6-month-old Mark, still hopes to squeeze in time to take some night courses this winter. A school girl since becoming a young matron, she took a year of violin at Syracuse University. Now she wants to get those few hours needed for her degree in psychology.

She believes she can manage now that her husband is back in this country. His travels for the Army with the Bureau of the Budget have taken him to Brazil, India, China, Burma and Italy. Recently he received the Army's Citation for Civilians.

Mrs. Sundquist would like a taste of travel, too. But it won't be back to Salt Lake City if they do stay in the States. They'll probably settle in the East, perhaps right here where Mrs. Sundquist has been for four years.

WHEREVER Alice Schum goes, her harp goes, too. Although she no longer teaches, this Jango practices almost every day; also keeps up with the piano. After she was graduated from St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, Alice was on the staff at Erie (Pa.) Conservatory and taught at Mercy Hurst College. Lessons encroached too much on her personal life so she rejected them for work here in the personnel division of the Interior Department.

Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Eugene C. Schum, who's president of Jango, suggested that she teach at at the Canteen. So Alice is on hand every Sunday afternoon to give lessons to three Waves and a sailor.

The sailor, like many other of the students, wanted to try the "Were they surprised when I sat down to play!" routine. His wife was in the habit of calling him Sunday evenings and when he finally explained that he was out taking piano lessons, she was skeptical, to say the least. Finally the unbelieving spouse came to visit and the reunion was idyllic. He really could play the piano.

VIVACIOUS Ann Loesser has gone back to school in Cleveland with her mother, Mrs. Arthur Loesser, and has left a huge vacancy at the Canteen library. Described by her Jango cohorts as a most entertaining person, dark-haired Ann was just here for the summer but she made numerous friends, worked an extraordinary amount of volunteer hours.

Ann is 14 (would much prefer to be 18) and is said to have musical knowledge much in advance of her years. She doesn't want to become a professional pianist, however. She thinks that one pianist in the family is enough—in the person of her father, Captain Loesser, who's now a fall bachelor.

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Guests Invited to Meet Major, Mrs. S. W. Pickens

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 22: Col. and Mrs. Robert S. Pickens entertained informally at a small party last Sunday afternoon at their home, Janelia Farm, near Leesburg, when guests were invited for tea and to meet Col. Pickens' brother and his wife, Maj. Stanton W. Pickens, AUS, and Mrs. Pickens, Charlotte, N. C. Major Pickens has just returned from overseas where he saw three years' service in Africa and Italy. Other guests in the Pickens home are the Rev. C. M. Pickens, Charlotte, N. C., and Miss Martha Dalrymple, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. J. Babson entertained at Oakhurst, their Leesburg home, Saturday evening in honor of Lieut. Robert T. Bly, USNR, and Miss Carol Elizabeth Erickson and members of their bridal party. The two were married at Walter Reed Memorial Chapel at 5 o'clock this afternoon with a reception following at the Army War College. The bride is the daughter of Col. Richard A. Erickson, USA, and Mrs. Erickson. Lieut. Bly is the son of Mr. and Mrs. V. T. Bly, Leesburg.

Mrs. Welbourn Hostess

Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn was hostess to the Fauquier-Loudoun Garden Club Wednesday afternoon at her home in Leesburg. The theme of the program was "Guardians of Plenty." Tea was served by the hostess following the business meeting and program.

Miss Anne Smoot, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank P. Smoot, will leave Wednesday for Richmond to enter the Medical College of Virginia. Miss Smoot is a graduate of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg. Miss Cornelia Pickens will leave next week for Bryn Mawr College, Pa., where she will be a junior. Miss Betsy Harper left Monday for Washington to reenter Georgetown Visitation Convent where she was a student last year.

Miss Harriet Mang has entered Johnson-Willis Hospital, Richmond, as a student nurse. Fairfax and Ned Conquest, Richmond, who have been spending the summer with their grandmother, Mrs. Henry Fairfax, left this week for Episcopal High School.

Miss Mary Lilington Bailey, pharmacist mate 3/c, Chelsea, Mass., spent the weekend in Leesburg with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. Otis Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. George Durfey, Chicago, and Cadet Robert Durfey of the Coast Guard were weekend guests of Mrs. Talbot Pierce and Miss Mary Pierce. Mrs. George French, Alexandria, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David N. Rust, jr. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Rust and their daughter, Mrs. Paul Scheetz, have returned to their home in Leesburg from Maine and now have as their guest Mrs. Rust's sister, Mrs. Churchill, Lowell, Mass.

Miss Hedrick Entertains

Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn spent the weekend with the Misses Poole at their farm in southern Maryland. Mrs. Stanley Brown left for her home in Pittsburgh this week after spending the summer months at her home near Leesburg. Miss Mason Castleman has returned to her home in Richmond after spending the summer with her grandmother, Mrs. John Castleman. Mrs. Edwin Conquest has returned to Richmond after spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Henry Fairfax. She has been joined by Colonel Conquest, who recently received his discharge from the Army.

Miss Anna F. Hedrick, Arlington attorney, entertained the officers of the Catoctin Coaching Club at breakfast last Sunday morning at her farm, Hunting Hill, near Leesburg. The club has voted to fill one of the overseas recreation boxes for the Loudoun County Chapter, ARC.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry White, Leesburg, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Tuesday at Garfield Hospital, Washington, whom they have named Irwin Colman White. Mrs. White before her marriage was Miss Evelyn Myers, Washington.

The garden party and flower show, sponsored by the Leesburg Garden Club, and held last Saturday afternoon at Belgrove, home of Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher, was one of the season's most successful events. Proceeds of the party will be used to maintain vegetable garden and grounds at the Loudoun County Hospital.

Guests Vote for Arrangements

Outstanding feature of the show was the voting by guests of the winners in the arrangement classes. The first and second winners in these classes were: Arrangement in a metal container, yellow flowers predominating, Miss Eleanor Chamberlin, Miss Mary Metzger; arrangement of autumn flowers in a crock, Miss Eleanor Chamberlin, Mrs. Pere Wilmer; arrangement in a bottle, Mrs. Pere Wilmer, Miss Eleanor Chamberlin; small arrangement, not over 8 inches complete, Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher, Miss Christine Wildman; miniature arrangement not over 3 inches, Miss Mary Metzger, Miss Helen Fletcher.

T. M. Fendall and Albert White judged the specimen classes and awarded first and second ribbons to the following: Collection of six vegetables, Mrs. J. Manly Cobb, Miss Elizabeth White; collection of 10 or more vegetables, Miss White, Mrs. W. E. Tyler, jr.; collection of 10 named garden vegetables, Mrs. H. H. Trundle, Miss Manning.

Honorary President To Address DAR

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, jr., honorary president general, National Society DAR, will be guest speaker at the Chevy Chase Chapter, DAR, Wednesday, when the first meeting of the fall will be held at the home of Miss Byrd Belt.

Assisting hostesses will be Mrs. John E. Reed, Mrs. Eugene Wesley Shaw and Mrs. Harriet Belt Ingersoll. The regent, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, will preside. Chapter projects for the year will be discussed and new members presented.

Grace Church Nuptial Scene For McCarthys

On their wedding trip to New York are Sergt. and Mrs. Fred H. McCarthy, who were married here in Grace Lutheran Church, Saturday, September 15, at 2:30 p. m. The bride, the former Miss Mary Kathleen Renkel, is the daughter of Mrs. George W. Renkel, Washington, and the late Mr. Renkel, Pueblo, Colo. Sergeant McCarthy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William McCarthy, Washington.

Given in marriage by her uncle, Henry W. Renkel, Evansville, Ind., the bride wore a gown of white brocaded satin, fashioned with round scalloped neckline and tight bodice finished with scalloped peplum and full-length skirt with train. Her full-length tulle veil was held in place with a tiara of lace. She carried a white prayer book with white orchid.

Mrs. Harry W. Henderson was matron of honor for her sister. Bridesmaids were Mrs. Herbert Revill, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Lois Wills. William F. McCarthy was best man for his brother. Ushers were Harry Wardman and James O. McCarthy, New York.

Brown Suarez
MRS. FRED H. McCARTHY
. . . Sergeant's bride

Bridal attendants wore white brocaded satin gowns and carried bouquets of gladioli.

The Rev. Dr. Gerhard E. Lenski officiated, with the Rev. Roland W. Renkel, Baltimore, brother of the bride, pronouncing the vows.

A reception took place at the home of the bride's mother.

Krishna, Bhagwati Bajpai to Be Feted By Miss Howard

The Misses Krishna and Bhagwati Bajpai, daughters of the Indian Agent General and Lady Bajpai, will be guests of honor at a luncheon Tuesday to be given by Miss Meredith Howard at the United Nations Club.

Attending will be Mrs. Yu, wife of the First Secretary at the Chinese Embassy; Miss Silvia Brull, the Misses Gabriela and Elena Mora, Miss Aura Estela Garcia Godoy, Miss Selwa Jawdat, Miss Pat Parker, Mrs. Harold E. Whipple, jr., Miss Margaret Thors, the Misses Madelaine and Elizabeth Angelin.

Also the Misses Yiltiz and Filiz Erol, Indira Indaradat, Fary Yekta, Beatrice Moore, Dorothy Rutherford, Lydia Langer, Kay Grace, Hilda Vallarina, Nancy Hanson and Elin Brekke.

Harris & Ewing
THE GLAD HAND OF WELCOME is extended to these newcomers, the Panama Ambassador, Dr. J. J. Vallarino, and Senora de Vallarino, at left. Greeting them at a recent party is Senorita Aura Estela Garcia Godoy, daughter of the Dominican Ambassador and Senora de Godoy

Truman Picks Island Retreat For Weekend

Continued from Page 1

money for the Community War Fund Drive.

Lizzy Tish, not knowing what it was all about, walked out the door and right onto the platform. Being nonchalant about things like that, she sat down. Mr. Anderson made a wonderful speech and then shook hands with all the hundreds of employes. Lizzy Tish was standing right beside him and I was hoping no one would start shaking hands with her.

When the line had ended we shook hands, too, and found that Mr. Anderson had been in Santa Fe for the Fiesta and we hadn't known it. He said he used to help run it in the days when he wasn't so busy. While we were waiting for a taxi to go home one of the secretaries came up to L. T. and said, "I had you all figured out to be Mrs. Anderson, but I guess you aren't, are you?"

FOUND a letter from Madeline Stackelberg Adams saying, "Today we have a cocktail party for 40 people in our small apartment! There are lots of parties at the moment for Jack Meikle. He is staying with one of the eligible bachelors here, Elwood Henry."

And what's all this talk I hear about Madeline and Clayton coming to Washington? She didn't write that to me!

The Mayflower cocktail lounge looks like an Indian powwow these days with everyone rushing in from summer vacations. Bab Lincoln is still being asked about the party Perle Mesta gave for her niece in Newport . . . Mrs. Josephus Daniels, jr., saying her husband soon will be an ex-Marine and they'll be going home to Raleigh . . . Mrs. Clarence Norton Goodwin on her way to Chicago for two weeks . . . the Douglas Hatches planning to spend the fall in the country . . . Harriet Warner telling that Al will be out of the Army and into radio soon . . . Mrs. Bob Guggenheim dying to know all the news since she was away . . . Mrs. George Stewart flashing another skyscraper hat before dashing off to New York . . . Mrs. Morris Cafritz with a hat like a Grecian hair-do and only home a few days from Spring Lake, N. J. . . . Neil Vanderbilt leaving for New York and points South American way until April. . . . Mrs. Spencer Waters going home to pack.

Maybe all this is old stuff to you, but remember, I just got here, myself.

Amesburys in North

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter R. Amesbury, jr., are spending several weeks with Commander Amesbury's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Amesbury at their home in South Duxbury, Mass. They will spend a few days in New York next week and will be back in Washington after October 1.

Junior League Training Course Will Begin With Supper, Tour

A training course for provisional members of the Washington Junior League will start tomorrow evening with a supper at the clubrooms, 2001 Massachusetts ave. nw., followed by an inspection tour of headquarters for new members. First in the four weeks' course of lectures is scheduled Wednesday night.

Mrs. John Ward Cutler has arranged the course to give newly invited members a picture of the city's needs and problems from the community and welfare angle. Miss Barbara Moreland is her assistant chairman.

Social Workers to Speak

From the field of social service, speakers will be Ray Huff and Miss A. Patricia Morss, Board of Public Welfare; the Rev. J. Brooke Mosley, director, Department of Social Relations, Diocese of Washington, whose topic will be the "Evolution of Social Case Work."

Dr. C. Mayhew Derryberry, U. S. Public Health Service, will speak, as will Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's; Mrs. Margaret Ford, manager, residential unit, Community War Fund and G. Howland Shaw, president, Board of Family Service Association. Mrs. Ernest G. Warren of the Junior League Board will tell of the purpose of the Council of Social Agencies.

The Washington Post columnist, Jerry Kluttz, will speak on the Federal Government, and Col. William A. Roberts will discuss the "District of Columbia." Miss Eleanor Dennison has chosen "Our International Commitments" as her topic.

Delinquency Problems

Capt. Rhoda Milliken will speak on problems of delinquency and Col. Campbell Johnson, Selective Service, will comment on the "Special Negro Problem."

Mrs. Charles Runyan, league president, will discuss "The Volunteer and the Function of the Junior League." Mrs. J. William Fulbright will explain the financial set-up of the organization and Mrs. G. Howland Chase will outline the importance of "Volunteer Ethics."

After completing this provisional course, each woman must do three months of supervised work in an accredited community or welfare agency in order to be eligible for active membership.

Martha Souder To Be Married

Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer Souder, Washington, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Ella Souder, to Pvt. Walter Hess Leser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Leser, Wood Acres, Md.

MISS MARTHA SOUDER
. . . Private's fiancee

The bride-elect, a senior at the University of Maryland, is a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. Before entering the service, Private Leser attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., where he belonged to Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Air Field Chapel Scene of Wedding

The Herington, Kans., Army Air Field base chapel was the scene of a service wedding September 16 when Corpl. Mary Bailey Seeley, Wac, Washington, and William Robert Eaton, formerly a technical sergeant in the Army Air Forces, were married. Chaplain Victor F. Pennekamp officiated.

Mr. Eaton served overseas for more than three years before his assignment to the Herington Army Air Field. He was awarded the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Presidential Unit Citation with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

The bride and bridegroom are spending a 10-day honeymoon trip on an automobile tour of the Middle West.

Willson-Orth Rites Set for Tuesday

The marriage of Miss Katherine Willson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willson, Sharon, Pa., and Ensign Henry Jewett Orth 3d, USNR, son of Commander and Mrs. H. J. Orth, jr., will take place Tuesday, September 25.

The ceremony will be performed in Old Durham Church, Charles County, Md. A breakfast at Araby, home of Vice Admiral and Mrs. Frank Jack Fletcher, will follow the rites.

Ensign Orth is stationed at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent, Md.

Archers Plan To Make Home In Washington

To return to Washington to make their home, following their honeymoon in the Great Smoky Mountains, are Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Archer, who were married at Foundry Methodist Church Sunday, September 16, at 4 p. m. The Rev. Dr. Frederick Brown Harris officiated at the double ring ceremony.

The bride, the former Miss Kathleen B. Graham, was given in marriage by her father, William L. Graham, Kansas City, Mo. Her bridal gown was of pink satin and her veil was of pink illusion, held with a pearl tiara. She carried a white Bible, covered with orchids.

Maid of honor was Miss Florice K. Spears, who wore a gown of yellow marquisette and carried a colonial bouquet.

Bridesmaids were Miss Jean Schlafer, wearing a gown of old rose marquisette, and Mrs. McNeil Lowry, wearing chartreuse marquisette. Both carried colonial bouquets.

Best man was Myron C. Cook, machinist mate, USNR. A reception at the bride's home at 1445 Parkwood pl. followed the ceremony.

The bride has lived in Washington for five years, employed in the Quartermaster General's office. The couple will go to Canton, Ohio, home of the bridegroom, when he gets his discharge from the Navy.

Citizens' Group Meets Thursday

The Burroughs Citizens Association will hold its first meeting of the new season Thursday at 8:15 p. m. at Taft Junior High School, 18th and Perry sts. ne.

Dr. Francis McPeek, director of social welfare, federation of churches, will speak on "Tomorrow's Children."

Hessler
MRS. ROBERT B. ARCHER
. . . Mountain honeymoon

Peggy Whiteley Guest of Honor

Miss Peggy Mary Whiteley will be guest of honor at the dance scheduled by Circulo Inter-Americano tonight from 7 to 9 p. m. at the Potomac Boat Club.

Mrs. Bruce Smith is senior hostess and the dance committee includes the Misses Gabriela and Elena Mora, Silvia Brull, Joanne Messinger, Lillian Willett, and Frances Van Meter de Butts.

OES Plans Session

Bethlehem Chapter, OES, will hold a stated meeting Tuesday. There will be entertainment and refreshments will be served.

Mary Hinder, Major Smith Repeat Vows

Second Officer Mary Isobel Hinder, Wrens, daughter of Mrs. Ruth M. Hinder and the late Llewellyn Hinder, Trimbley, Saint Marys, England, and Maj. Charles Wynyard Davidson Smith, British army staff, son of Charles Maitland Smith, Edinburgh, Scotland, were married yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, Georgetown. The Rev. John R. Anschutz officiated.

Attired in a white satin gown with full skirt and tight bodice trimmed with a lace yoke, the bride carried a sheath of pale pink and white roses and gladioli. Her finger-tip veil was caught with orange blossoms in a Mary Queen of Scots headdress. She was given in marriage by Col. W. N. Pharazyn, Military Attache, New Zealand Legation.

Mrs. Duncan Allan, matron of honor, wore an ice blue taffeta gown and carried pink gladioli. Her husband, Lieut. Col. Duncan Allan, British army, served as best man. Ushers were Maj. John A. Pierce, British army; Capt. Gerald V. Stevens, and Flight Lieut. James Whittaker, RAF. Mrs. W. N. Pharazyn represented the family of the bride and bridegroom in their absence.

A reception following the wedding was held at the Junior Officers Club.

Major Smith, a graduate of Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, has been stationed with the British Army Staff in Washington for more than two years.

The bride is a graduate of Friends School, Saffron Walden, England, and has been stationed with the Wrens in Washington since last April.

The couple will make their home at 2410 20th st., Apt. 103. Later they plan to live in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Intoxication
eau de toilette
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Scent-bathe in the stirring fragrance that lifts you up to the cool, cool stars. It goes to your head! 4 oz. $5.00 (plus tax)

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HALO GLORIFIES IT!

Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!

1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it...leaves it shimmering with glorious dancing highlights.
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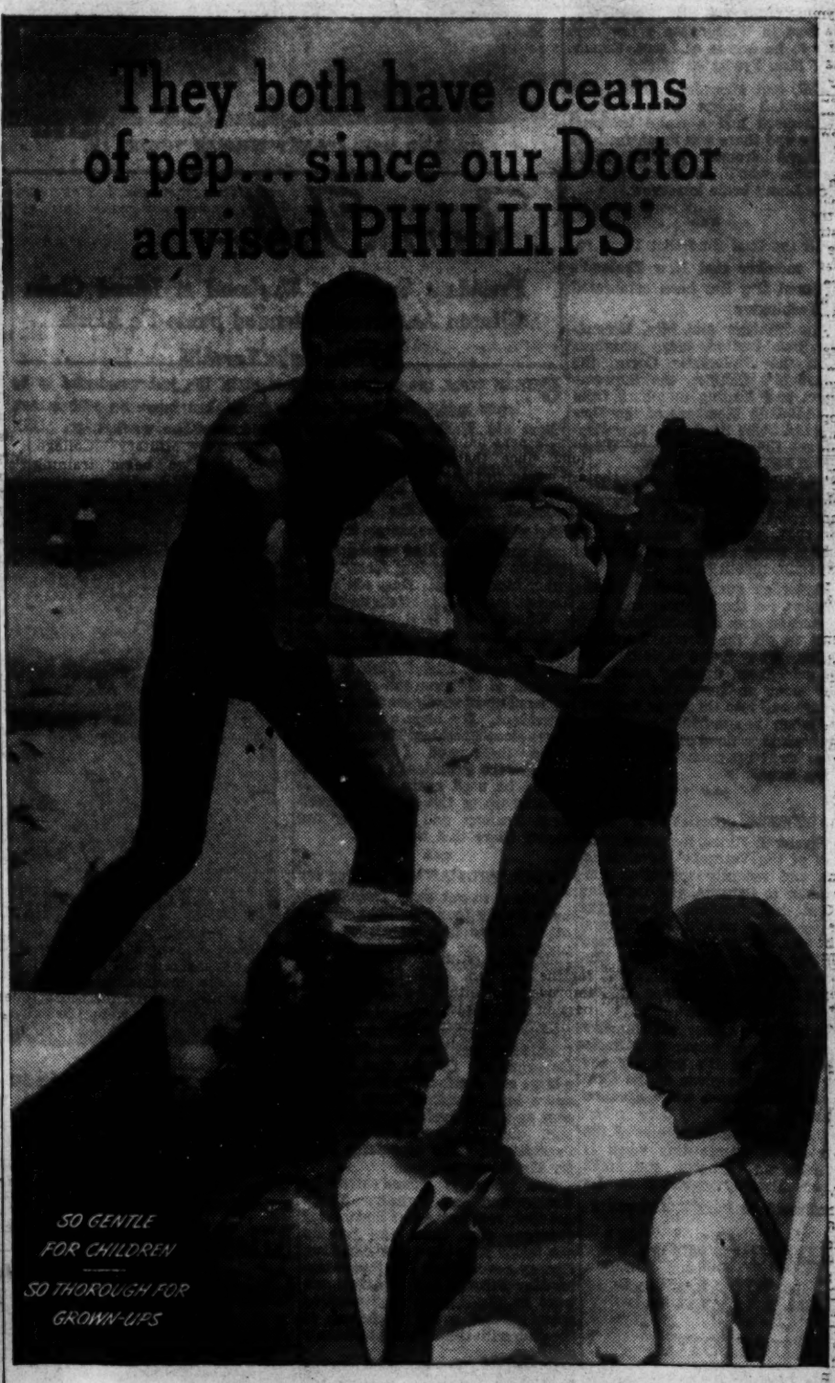
Get Halo Shampoo today . . . in 10¢ or larger sizes.

HALO SHAMPOO
For Normal Oily or Dry Hair

REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR HAIR!

They both have oceans of pep... since our Doctor advised PHILLIPS'



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SO THOROUGH FOR GROWN-UPS

It's famed as an ideal laxative antacid

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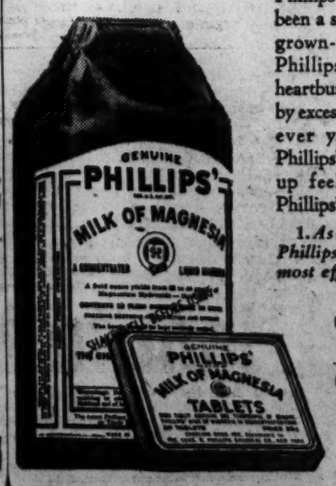


PHILLIPS'
MILK OF MAGNESIA
Liquid or Tablets

Mary Haworth's Mail

Lovely Girl, 15, Mature in Looks and Poise, Is Frequently Spanked With Hair Brush on Bare Skin by Father; Second Wife Worries

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 27, the mother of a daughter, 9. My first husband died in an accident some years ago and later I married again, My second husband, now 35, has a daughter, 15, by his first marriage. We also have a son of our own, now 2.

My husband is a good provider, makes enough money to support us all comfortably, is very much the family man and faithful to me, I am sure. But he wants to absolutely dominate every situation and I cannot spend a penny, nor can I go anywhere, without asking his permission first. However, my love for him is big enough to appreciate his interest, so I never show any resentment.

My problem relates to his treatment of his own daughter, Marion. He carries his bossiness to her, and with the natural feelings of a teenager she rebels all the time, until she lives to hate him and all his doings. I know that deep down she loves her dad, but he will not act toward her so as to let her express her love.

She is a lovely girl, very pretty, smart and well developed for her age, both physically and mentally. She has the appearance and poise of a woman 21. He, however, regards her as a child and if her conduct or attitude displeases him, he does not hesitate to inflict vigorous hair brush spankings on her bare skin, that hurt her physically and also nearly break her heart.

Also Threatens Stepdaughter

SO far, I have been able to keep him from spanking my daughter, Grace, as he often threatens—but only by doing it myself, to my very great distaste. Believe me, I have not yielded lightly in this matter. I have used every argument I know, but he still quotes the Bible on, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." When I tell him how I hated spankings as a teenager, he laughs and says they must have done me a world of good, because I am such a lovely woman now.

Apparently he has the law on his side, but I know Marion is going to leave one day, after a session across his knees; she is so bitter about it all. How can a man, otherwise so considerate, be so cruel with his daughter? Is that normal? My child is really scared of him at times and I don't blame her. But some of my closest friends say I am lucky to have a man sufficiently interested in my daughter to want to whip her when she is naughty. Do you agree?

W. D.

Man Knows Not What He Does

DEAR W. D.: I think your husband's attitude toward these girls is horrible. He is a brute and a bully in the role of disciplinarian. And if spankings, beatings or whippings were the remedy for bad behavior, he ought for the sake of his manners to be paddled black and blue by somebody twice his size every time he thrashes Marion.

Psychologists exploring causes of sick personality have discovered long since that few experiences are worse, in their injurious effects on the mind, soul, nervous system and social record of a girl, than an early history of painful, humiliating spankings administered by the father. Note I said father. Identical punishment from the mother may be acutely distasteful, but never so disastrous. It does not bear the same implications of infamous immodest man-handling.

Right Requires Champion Here

AND let fathers make no mistake—sex modesty is an inborn trait, intended to implement the cosmic purpose of gradually perfecting the human species by promoting (1) natural affinity in matehood and (2) parenthood in proper season. This remains true, even though tribal rites or historic customs in different countries may produce masses of individuals who seem devoid of chaste instincts from first to last.

Your home situation looks bad for the children. I see no hope of improvement, either,—unless compassion for weaker creatures should bring you God-given strength to lay aside cowardice instilled by similar abuses in youth, and become a victorious defender of right in this instance.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Capital Society Will Have Gay Winter Season

Continued from Page 1

Casita, Dr. and Mrs. Tomas Cajigas' home, to be given by the Cajigases and the Attache of the Mexican Embassy, Rodolfo Fernandez and Senora de Fernandez, in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Fred Vinson.

Then—in little more than a fortnight's time there will be a flurry of official entertaining in honor of the President of Chile, Juan Antonio Rios. And so it goes.

IT'S nice to have Eve Wadsworth Symington back in the town where she grew up, made her debut and was married.

The wife of Stuart Symington, newly named Surplus Property Administrator, and the daughter of Representative and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Mrs. Symington hasn't spent any considerable length of time here since her marriage, which took place in St. John's Church in 1924, and her parents at that time were living just across the street where the Hay-Adams House now stands.

After she moved to New York to live Evelyn Symington made a great hit as a crooner, was, in fact, the first "society crooner" in the night club spotlights. She still has that same throaty voice.

Now—and I can't believe it—her two sons are grown. Stuart 3d is actually 20 years old and is in the Philippines, and James Wadsworth Symington, almost 18, is at Yale, awaiting orders from the Marine Corps.

The Symingtons are at the Shoreham and Mrs. Symington says she has no intention of looking for a house, she's too content with her apartment. Moreover, she expects to be going back and forth to St. Louis a good part of the winter.

THERE'S a new debutante to be added to the 1945 crop—blonde and blue-eyed Phyllis-Kathryn Cocroft, who's called (Peekie) by both family and friends.

She's the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Reginald Cocroft, and she recently has come from the West Coast, where she's been at school at the Dominican College in San Rafael. Before that she lived three years in Paris.

The Cocrofts are living for the nonce in Arlington, Va., in the apartment of Colonel and Mrs. Cocroft's other daughter—Mrs. Thomas P. Griffith. Mrs. Griffith meantime is in San Diego waiting word from her husband, Captain Griffith, USA, now overseas.

Mrs. Cocroft, who was Miss Dorothy Capwell, has shoals of friends in town who have welcomed her back after a lengthy absence.

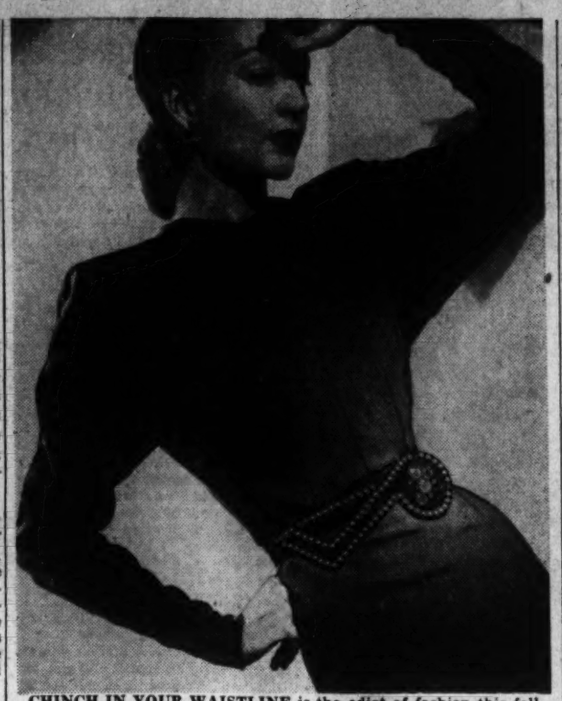
Puerto Rican Named Speaker By Journalists

National Capital Chapter of Theta Sigma Phi will inaugurate its 1945-46 season with a dinner at the Sheraton Hotel at 6:30 Wednesday. Guest-speaker will be Miss Muna Lee, of the Division of Cultural Cooperation of the State Department. The meeting also will include formal initiation of several Washington newspaperwomen elected associate members of Theta Sigma Phi last season.

Miss Lee, author of several books on Puerto Rico, poet and translator, is an honorary member. The wife of Luis Munoz Marin, prominent in cultural and political life of Puerto Rico, Miss Lee has for many years played an important role in the affairs of Puerto Rico and in the development of cultural relations between the Americas. She has chosen to speak to Theta Sigma Phi on the subject "The Importance of Cultural Relations Between Nations."

The following new associate members will be initiated: Elisabeth May Craig, Bess Furman, Edith Gaylord, Katharine McKiever, Christine Sadler and Lily Lykes Shepard. Mary Hornaday, now on the London staff of the Christian Science Monitor, also was elected to associate membership but will not be present for the initiation.

New chapter president, Janette Harrington, War Manpower Commission, will preside. Assisting her will be the other new officers: Nadine Golladay, National Education Association; Mrs. Marjorie Binford Woods, columnist "Indianapolis Star; Mrs. Faye Marley, American Red Cross, and Helen Pundt, Department of Agriculture.



CHINCH IN YOUR WAISTLINE is the edict of fashion this fall. You can look "hand-spanned" with this eye-catcher suede belt by Criterion. All color emphasis is centered in the scroll motif. Edging the design with gold nailheads dramatically shifts attention to disc, encrusted with a cluster of multi-colored stones

Down Virginia Way

Warrenton Horse Show a Cue For Round of Weekend Parties

By Nina Carter Tabb

The Warrenton Horse Show — The Hunter Show of American— will take place Friday and Saturday, September 28 and 29. This is the forty-sixth annual event. Entries closed September 18. Officials are pleased with the well-filled classes and Mrs. Arnold Scruton has had an overflowing mail the past week as she listed entries. Officers, J. North Fletcher, president; Amory S. Carhart, first vice president; Herman E. Ullman, second vice president; F. D. Gaskins, third vice president; Mrs. James C. Hamilton, secretary; Ian Montgomery, treasurer, and Randolph Duffey, manager, are leaving nothing undone to make this a happy event.

Many parties will be given over the weekend for visitors and exhibitors, and hotels, boarding houses and private homes in the town and surrounding neighborhood are expecting a crowd.

Leaves for College

Pvt. Philip H. Lee, jr., USA, unassigned, formerly a student at the Episcopal High School, and a graduate of Osbourn High School, Manassas, left a few days ago for Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., to begin training under the ASTRP. He will start basic training with the Army after he is 18 and completes his school term at college next spring. His brother, Richard Bland Lee, 5th, returned to the same school Monday for his third year. The Lee boys are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lee, Buena Vista, near Gainesville, Va.

Mrs. Harry Cootes returned to her apartment in Washington Tuesday, after spending the summer at Virginia Beach with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cook, Norfolk.

Mrs. William Donald Castle, the former Miss Jacqueline (Jackie) Meredith, Washington and Virginia, writes interesting letters about her life at Dowsett Highlands, Honolulu, T. H., and about the many friends that come that way and look her up. Captain Castle is stationed at Pearl Harbor. Their house is nestled up in the mountains. Jackie says the spot where they are reminds her very much of the mountains around Charlottesville. Among the recent visitors to the Castles were Lieut. Comdr. Courtland H. Smith, jr., USN, who left Washington where he had been stationed for two years, this summer. Miss Mary Rust, Leesburg, stopped there long enough to visit the Castles when she arrived on a ship carrying her overseas Red Cross unit August 14. Mary temporarily is stationed at a convent in Honolulu, awaiting further orders that will probably take her to Guam.

Home for Friends

Hal Clagett, Upper Marlboro, Md., passes that way often and was on hand for the first party Captain and Mrs. Castle gave at their new home. Lieut. Alan Moulton, Warrenton, who married the former Miss Mary Kennedy, "Feats" to her many friends, Warrenton, is stationed nearby. Lieut. Comdr. John Keith, USN, Warrenton; Miss Juliette Carpenter, formerly of Warrenton; Miss Eleanor Carter, Marshall, Va., and Capt. Edward Dissette, who married Miss Mazie Spencer, Virginia, as well as many more Virginia and Maryland friends find the Castle's domicile a home-like and attractive place to hang out when in Honolulu. Jackie is looking forward to a visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Meredith, Washington and Manassas, Va., soon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Plaskitt entertained at one of the most delightful parties of the season Saturday evening at Brookland, the home of her mother, Mrs. Dulany de Butts, near Upperville. The get-together is an annual affair given in honor of Mrs. Plaskitt's brothers, the De Butts boys, when they come home for their early fall vacation. They include Harry de Butts, Washington and Upperville; Hunter de Butts, Alexandria and Upperville; Dr. Richard de Butts, Washington, and Daniel de Butts, Baltimore. After a buffet supper there was music for dancing and later in the evening singing on the lawn.

Among the 50 guests invited were Mrs. Hunter de Butts, Mrs. Daniel de Butts, Mrs. Richard de Butts, Mrs. Dulany de Butts, jr., Miss Van Meter de Butts, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Roszel, Gen. and Mrs. Calvin Cummings, Col. and Mrs. Edwin Conquest, Maj. and Mrs. Charles Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Southgate Morison, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Isham Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Armistead Burwell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burwell, Mr. and Mrs. Spotswood Burwell, Mr. and Mrs. William Burwell, Mrs. Hanson Ely, jr., Mrs. Walter McK. Jones and her house guest, Miss Cook; Miss Clarissa Fleming, Miss Harriet Fleming, Mrs. Harriet Carter Gwathmey, Mrs. Poyntz Tyler, Miss Mary Lawson, Mrs. James Plaskitt, sr., Mrs. Eugene Gatewood, Miss Lulu Tyson, Lieut. Howard White, Richard Lawson and others.

Mabel Vernon In New York

Miss Mabel Vernon, director of the Peoples' Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation, has gone to New York to attend a meeting at which plans for future work are being made.

During her stay in New York Miss Vernon will speak at a tea given by Mrs. Gregory Zilboorg of 525 Park ave., an officer of the Mandate Committee, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Zilboorg, president of the Pan-American Round Table of Mexico City. Leaders of Pan-American women's groups in New York will be special guests.

Federation to Hold Conclave in Chicago Next May or June

By the Associated Press

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is planning to hold a national convention in Chicago next May or June.

National headquarters here said that if the travel situation permits, the organization will hold its first national convention since April, 1944.

Because the 1945 annual convention which was planned for Chicago had to be canceled, the federation said it expects a large attendance at the 1946 gathering.

Previous conventions have drawn up to 5000 members, a spokesman said. She estimated that perhaps between 4000 and 5000 club women might attend in 1946.

Camp Fire Girls Distribute Cards

Ten thousand Christmas cards, contributed by Washington Camp Fire Girls, have been sent to rural children in the United States and overseas in connection with the Save-the-Children Federation shipments for Christmas.

Members have collected the cards in a house-to-house canvas as one of their service projects this season. In addition they have been assembling material for the approaching drive of the Community War Fund.

Nipped-In Waist Dame Fashion's Latest Decree

By Martha Ellyn

It's ironic that we are pinching in our belts now that there's no gastronomic need of it. But that's the way of wily Dame Fashion. She's given the edict for diminished waistlines and designers are backing her up with styles which require hourglass figures.

Since the peace-time silhouette is bringing out hips, but pinching in waists, anyone equipped with a "spare tire" who goes out to buy a dress, coat or suit is going to have unhappy moments this fall.

We became hip conscious during the war years when L-85 ruled out concealing pleats, gores and shirring. Fashion-conscious women turned their attention to slimming too-plush thighs. But reducing hips didn't whittle down waistlines and make them ready for the new front fullness with tight midriff effect that is so dominant in the new fashions.

Until elastic yarns come back to be made into girdles, it will be necessary to do our own trimming of outlines. Attention will have to be focused on a way to get rid of excess midriff inches. There's no need to be concerned if you have one of those 18 or 20-inch waist measurements of the Gone-With-the-Wind era, but anything like a 25-inch waist is not to be desired—certainly not countenanced by Dame Fashion.

Bend Down, Sister

You can give up rich foods—gravy, chocolate cake, pecan pie, banana split sundae—but that won't take off bulk. Even a starvation diet won't materially decrease those inches. I asked the director of one of Washington's most successful health clubs of women what she would suggest women do to whittle their waistlines.

This specialist says women must look to their posture, take exercise and watch their diets. If a woman allows herself to slump, she will not be giving a beneficial upward stretch to her midriff. Stretching and bending exercises she feels are most important. These can be done daily at home. Spot treatment as given in salons are most beneficial.

Some women find that reducing exercises stimulate their bodies as well as keep them in trim. Mrs. Leigh Eddy, a rather diminutive Washington career woman, does not worry too much about inches and pounds, but she finds that when her circulation is toned up through health treatments she has more vim with which to tackle her daily duties. In Mrs. Eddy's own words, "It routs that stuffy and tired feeling."

At a recent social gathering, I talked to an attractive Wac and asked her what she was going to do when she gets out of the service. Her answer was: "Guess I'll have to be a policeman or at least do some kind of work that requires a uniform. You should see me when I try to get into these new suits, coats and dresses, with their wasp-like effects." This remark made me realize that service and civilian women both have their waist span problems.

Belts For Beauty

The new belts are smart for those whose waistlines can stand accent. Wide polo belts, borrowed from dashing sportsmen, are made in different kinds of leather—pigskin, suede and saddle. Some are studded with nailheads, others are dazzling with gold or silver kid discs.

Shadow belts are an innovation. They have several loops or bows showing below an inch-wide belt. Shadow-lined with gold or silver kid, they contrast with leather or striped fabric, giving the illusion of weaving in and out and helping to give a diminishing effect to the waistline.

IT'S WORTH THE WHITTLING of a waistline to a smaller span if the result is as effective as the one on this beauty, whose black rayon damask Edwardian suit accentuates her small midriff. The soft round lines that predominate in fall fashions are in evidence from the saucy, round fur hat to the rounded shoulders

Legion Auxiliary Presidents, Secretaries to Meet Saturday

The Presidents' and Secretaries' Conference, District Department of American Legion Auxiliary to be held at the American Legion Club Saturday, will feature a two-part program covering fundamental business functioning of the units and presenting the first activities of the year by major department committee chairmen.

Group caucus sessions will assemble at 8 p. m. department president, Mrs. Pearl Heagerty; secretary, Miss Mabel F. Staub; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Deery, and finance chairman, Mrs. Catherine Crompton, will conduct the caucus of the unit officers.

Membership chairman, Mrs. Thelma Healy, will conduct the unit membership caucus; publicity chairman, Mrs. Alberta Lacy, will conduct the unit publicity caucus; parliamentarian, Mrs. Roberta Fawcett, and constitution and by-laws chairman, Mrs. Edythe M. O'Connor, will conduct a joint caucus; music chairman, Mrs. Laura Lipscomb, will preside at a caucus of music chairmen from the 24 units and the sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Vida Yoder, with color bearers, Mrs. Ina Ruth Baldwin and Mrs. Marie Lince, will conduct the caucus of sergeants-at-arms and color bearers.

Jacobi Will Speak

General assembly at 9 p. m. will be called to order by Mrs. Heagerty with Department Commander Herbert J. Jacobi as the principal speaker. Greetings will be extended by Mrs. Gertrude S. Pierce, William H. Hargrave, Lee Pennington, Fred Money, Mrs. Marie Totten and Mrs. Edith Sadler.

Reports of caucus sessions results will be presented by presiding chairmen and department chairmen will announce committee programs. Purposes of a presidents' and secretaries' conference will be presented by Mrs. Dorothy B. Harper, general chairman. Mrs. Marion Money, department aide, will be conference aide.

To Install Officers

Officers of the following units will be installed: Tuesday, Potomac Unit No. 40 at Palisade Park field house; Wednesday Henry C. Spangler Unit No. 12 at the office of Mrs. Amos Fries, Albee Building; Thursday, Woodridge Unit No. 50 at Odd Fellows Hall, Mills and Rhode Island ave. ne.

Volunteers from the various units are needed to prepare Christmas seals for mailing. Work is done daily at D. C. headquarters, 18th and I sts. nw.

Miss Joan King Among Visitors

Miss Joan King arrived in Washington yesterday for a three weeks' visit and is at the Hay-Adams House.

Miss King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. King, has made her home with her parents in Kansas City, Mo., for the last five years. She was graduated from the Madeira School and Sweet Briar College and was presented to society in Washington in the 1938-1939 season.

D. C. Players Win Top Prizes In Tourney

By Marian H. Barre

Out-of-town fans not seen during wartimes flocked here last weekend for the Cumberland Valley annual in its final engagement at Wardman Park Hotel. All new champs won by thumping margins.

Mrs. Edward Cotter and J. G. Stone, (who ousted Charles H. Goren and Mrs. H. C. White from a two-year hold on the open title) won by more than 28 points over Mrs. Jack Bennett and Lieut. J. J. Parish, but the runners-up had a huge game in the finals, which they had entered with no carry-over. Mrs. "Marty" Hall and G. L. Dickerman finished third to make the opens a straight D. C. victory.

Among the defenders, Mrs. C. W. Zimmer and Tom Wallace made the best showing, placing second to Miss Kathleen McNutt and Joseph Weinberg in the mixed event where the lead was 16 points in a 61-pair field. Weinberg lives in Richmond, the others are local players.

Mrs. J. H. Lemon and Mrs. W. Vandevanter defeated Miss McNutt and Mrs. M. Boschan by 10 points in women's pairs. The only title lost to Washington went to an Army-Navy Richmond entry formed by Lieut. E. S. Harlow and Sergt. Preston Ellett. David Murray and John Price finished second, 13 points under.

The usual upsets occurred in the open qualifying session, two eliminated duos winning the consolation section. They were Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Kauder, D. C., and the Pennsylvania expert Edward Ellenbogen and his partner.

Auxiliary Will Meet

After two weeks of team play the Federal Bridge League's season will be interrupted on Tuesday by the open master point pair game, starting at 8 p. m. in Wardman Park Hotel. This event is open to the general public.

At a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary executive committee on September 13 plans for the coming season were formulated for presentation to the membership at the regular bi-monthly meeting on September 29. President Mrs. Jack Bennett will open the business session at 11:30 a. m. in Tilden Gardens. Luncheon will be served at noon, and a duplicate game will follow.

Pays Tribute to Blood Bank

Latest organization to break into the master-point field is the Agriculture Bridge Club. Its first monthly nationally-awarded game will begin at 1 p. m. on October 6 at the Euclid Studios.

W. E. McKenney, executive secretary of the ACBL, in a short address to fans attending the Cumberland Valley Open, mentioned some interesting figures. A million and a quarter playing decks have been given to veterans' hospitals during the war, while a thousand decks weekly were donated to troop ships. Nineteen war orphans are being educated by the bridge fund, with several more scholarships beginning this semester. He also paid tribute to our local blood bank campaign which was started jointly by The Washington Post and the Washington Bridge League.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Championships open in Reading on October 6.

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USO Romance Leads to Vows

A romance which began in a San Francisco, Calif., USO club was culminated Saturday, September 15, when Stanley B. Snodgrass, pharmacist mate 2/c, and Miss Frances Conklin were married at 4 p. m. in the chapel of the Navy Medical Center, Bethesda.

Miss Conklin was a junior hostess in the San Francisco club when she and Pharmacist Mate Snodgrass first met.

The veteran of 26 months in the Pacific and three months in the Atlantic theater and his bride were guests of honor at a reception following the wedding at the Anacostia USO Club.

Memorial Service Planned At Naval Academy Chapel

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral William N. Thomas, USN, Chief of Chaplains, for many years chaplain at the Naval Academy, will preach the sermon at a memorial service October 7 in the Naval Academy Chapel for those graduates who have given their lives to their country.

At 9 a. m. October 10, a special Catholic Mass of Thanksgiving for benefits granted the Academy through 100 years will be held in the chapel.

Other ceremonies of the centennial program at the Academy from October 7 to 13 remain as previously announced. A vox pop broadcast will be made from the band room October 8. Kay Kyser and his orchestra are listed to play for the hop in the Armory at 9 p. m. October 10. Midshipmen, who will parade earlier in the day wearing uniforms of the periods 1845, 1870 and 1895, and their guests in appropriate costumes, will attend.

Lieut. Ridgely P. Melvin, jr., USNR, was guest speaker at Thursday's luncheon meeting of the Annapolis Rotary Club at Carvel Hall. He outlined viewpoint and needs of the average returning serviceman. Lieutenant Melvin has been on sea duty for the past four years.

Attend Son's Graduation

He had more than 2½ years of duty in the Pacific area as gunnery officer on a battleship.

Chief Judge and Mrs. Ridgely P. Melvin attended the graduation at Quantico, Va., of their son, John Burwell Melvin, from the Marine Officer Candidate School September 12. Lieutenant Melvin received basic training at the Parris Island and New River stations, and was selected for the V-12 collegiate training course at Princeton University, which he completed last spring. He is now on leave at his parents' home on South River.

Maj. Gen. Pedro A. delValle, USMC, and Mrs. delValle, Alexandria, Va., came to Annapolis to attend the funeral of B. Allein Welch, who died last Monday. General delValle represented Capt. Philip P. Welch, son of the late Mr. Welch, Captain Welch being on duty in the Pacific.

A graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1915, General del Valle returned from Okinawa three weeks ago, after serving in command of the First Marine Division. He is now Inspector General of the Marine Corps in Washington. Mrs. delValle is the former Miss Katharine Nelson, Annapolis.

Miss Irene Meleski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Meleski, Annapolis, and Ensign Jordan Tesch Bolton, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bolton, Russellville, Ala., will be married today.

Mrs. Stubbs Married

Mrs. Blanche L. Hantske, Annapolis, has announced the recent marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Gladys E. Stubbs, to Capt. Roy C. Chambers, USA. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Luther Neff in the Calvary Methodist Church parsonage.

Mrs. Roland Curtain has returned to Annapolis after visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Admiral Charles E. Courtney, USN (retired), and Mrs. Courtney, at their home, Sayville, Long Island. She also visited her cousin, Mrs. Stevens MacNeill in Connecticut.

Ensign John J. Cunningham, USNR, and Mrs. Cunningham, with their young son and daughter, Brian and Carol, returned this week after vacationing in Belle Island, Conn., and Brooklyn, N. Y., for three weeks. Ensign Cunningham, now on leave, will return to Miami, Fla., for further assignment. Mrs. Cunningham and children will be with her mother, Mrs. Naomi D. Macartney, until Ensign Cunningham's next post of duty is determined.

Comdr. Roy M. Davenport, USN, and Mrs. Davenport, have announced the birth of a daughter, Bonnie Lee, at the United States Naval Hospital. Commander Davenport, a graduate of the Academy in the class of 1933, is attached to the department of Marine Engineering at the Academy.

Richard Quintal Baptized

Richard Martin Quintal, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore G. Quintal, Washington, was baptized Sunday by the Rev. Charles E. Berger, at St. Anne's Episcopal Church here. Mrs. Quintal is the former Miss Muriel Smith, daughter of Mrs. Martin Henry Smith, Hilsmere and New York.

Miss Anne Gaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad S. Gaw, left Monday for Greensboro, N. C., where she entered the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina as an art major.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde C. Taylor of the Maryland Hotel, announce the forthcoming marriage of Mrs. Taylor's sister, Miss Katherine T. Bowen, to Ensign Daniel W. Heagy 3d, San Francisco, Calif. The wedding will take place on October 6. Ensign Heagy is now on duty at the Academy.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Marion Root, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Root, Annapolis, to John Bauman Tuttle, New York, took place at 5 p. m., September 15, in the Chapel of Christ Methodist Church, New York. The Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor, officiated.

Comdr. R. P. Bowles, USNR, who has been on duty for the past four years in the electrical engineering department of the Naval Academy, has been transferred to Boston. Mrs. Bowles and children will continue to make their home in Annapolis.

Harris & Ewing Photo
MRS. THOMAS R. BURKLOW
. . . Ceremony preceded by organ music

Miss Smith, Sergeant Burklow Wed in Chevy Chase Church

Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church was the setting for the wedding yesterday of Miss Barbara Jeanne Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Irving Smith, and Sergt. Thomas Rhudell Burklow, son of Mrs. Thomas Burklow, Fleming, Ky., and the late Mr. Burklow.

The ceremony at 4 p. m. was performed by the Rev. J. Hillman Hollister and was preceded by a program of organ music given by Lieut. Kenneth Frisbie. Mr. Smith gave his daughter in marriage.

Gown Made of Parachute Silk

The bride's gown was of white nylon, fashioned from a parachute brought back from the Pacific by the bridegroom. It was cut on princess lines, trimmed about the neck and long sleeves with rose point lace. Her veil, which fell the length of the train, was of Brussels lace. She carried a bouquet of white gladioli and stephanotis.

Miss Peg Stockett, maid of honor, was in blue gray taffeta made with a tight bodice and full tulle skirt. She wore a matching cap of tulle and carried Brandywine roses and lavender asters.

Miss Regina Finch and Miss Wilda Blair, bridesmaids, wore aqua gowns like that of the maid of honor, with matching tulle halos. They carried bouquets of Brandywine roses.

Sergt. Thomas R. Hackney, Neon, Ky., was best man and ushers were Sergt. V. M. Nixon, Detroit, Mich., and Sergt. Ernest E. Calvan, Chicago, Ill.

On Southern Trip

A reception in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel followed the ceremony. Mrs. Smith, receiving with her son-in-law and daughter, wore a fuchsia gown with black accessories.

When the bride and bridegroom left on a motor trip south, Mrs. Burklow wore a green suit with black accessories. They will make their home in Kokomo, Ind.

Here for the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hiatt, Miss Betty Hiatt, Frank Hiatt, all of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. R. B. Young, Baltimore; Mrs. Sarah B. Smith, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. W. C. Bolgiano, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Fleming, Smyrna, Ind.; Miss Jane Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Martin, Richmond, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Culpeper, Va.

B'nai B'rith Argo To Hear Speakers On Reconversion

Reconversion will be the subject of the luncheon meeting of B'nai B'rith Women, Argo, at the Jewish Community Center Wednesday, at 12, with the president, Mrs. Louis Dubit, presiding.

The following will give brief talks: Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg, camp and hospital service, American Red Cross, whose topic will be "The Wounded Must Be Reconverted to Health"; Mrs. George A. Garrett, chairman, Volunteer Special Service, "Red Cross Volunteers," and Mr. Jack Kammen, director, Jewish Social Service Agency, "Let Us Look at Home in Our Washington Community."

The meeting will be preceded by a paid-up membership luncheon.

Simple Rites Unite Couple In Marriage

In a simple wedding last Tuesday evening Miss Marian Elaine Sanford, daughter of Mrs. Pierce Mitchell Sweig, Tampa, Fla., and of the late Everett D. Sanford, became the bride of Ralph Ward Stowell, son of Mrs. Henry Stowell, Dalton, Mass., and of the late Mr. Stowell.

Underwood & Underwood
MRS. RALPH W. STOWELL
. . . Sister attends her

The ceremony, performed by the Rev. Dr. Chesteen Smith in Foundry Methodist Church, was followed by a small reception.

Given in marriage by her grandfather, John F. Gaylor, the bride wore a gray suit with corsage of orchids. Miss Jeanne Sanford was her sister's only attendant. She was costumed in a blue suit with corsage of yellow rosebuds.

Harry Walton, Dalton, was best man, and ushers were Warren Richard and Ted Kinsman.

When they return October 1 from a honeymoon in the Poconos the couple will be at home in the Riverview Apartments, Alexandria, Va.

Silver Spring Club Plans Tea Party

Officers of Silver Spring Woman's Club will give a tea Wednesday for members and guests at the home of Mrs. Louis Schneider, 501 Leighton ave.

Mrs. James E. Daly is president, Mrs. George W. Eastment, first vice president; Mrs. Robert C. Steele, second vice president; Mrs. Louis B. Schneider, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William D. Marks, recording secretary; Mrs. Bernard Burdick, treasurer; Mrs. Robert E. Holm, federation director.

Dates Don't Interfere With Study At Florence Army University

By Beatrice Oppenheim

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Florence, Italy (By Mail).—The 21 attractive nurses and Wacs enrolled for the opening one-month session of the Army's University Training Center in Florence say that they have plenty of time to prepare their lessons in spite of the fact that there are 60 men students to every girl enrolled.

"The boys treat us as fellow students, not as glamour girls," one pretty, dark-haired nurse explained. "They figure we are being rushed to death, so only the boldest dare ask for dates."

The girl-shy University Training Center stag line is composed of officer and enlisted veterans of the African and Italian campaigns who are brushing up on college studies while awaiting redeployment. The coeds have nearly all been overseas 28 to 36 months. Some of the nurses were close behind the front lines at Anzio, Salerno and Cassino.

Women Get Best Quarters

The center at Florence was the first Army university to be established overseas and was installed in the handsome, modern buildings of the former Italian Fascist School of Aeronautics. Brig. Gen. Frank H. Tate commanding officer of the university, personally requested that the most attractive quarters in the dormitory building be turned over to the women students.

"This is the only time some of the girls have had a roof over their heads since they went on duty over here," First Lieut. Rose Weiss, New York, pointed out.

The acres of beautifully landscaped campus are pruned and weeded by crews of German prisoners of war. The university's two clay tennis courts are as carefully kept as those at Forest Hills. There are badminton and volleyball facilities. Sixty French saddle horses, captured from the Germans, are kept in the school's stables and GI instructors teach the girls horsemanship.

One Teacher a Woman

The fifty-nine courses offered at the opening session are taught by a staff of ninety-five officers and enlisted men who were attached to recognized American colleges before the war.

Wac Technician Fifth-Grade Gertrude E. Beam of the Social Sciences Department is so far the only feminine instructor, but others may be added as the staff is increased.

Coeds settle quickly into classroom routine, according to Capt. Verna McCluskey, 12th Air Force Wac who is dean of women. "Homework" assignments are turned in promptly and there is virtually no cutting of classes.

Art Course Popular

Thirteen girls signed up for the art-appreciation course, which deals with Florentine works of art; six signed for history of music, and five each for elementary German, elementary Italian and English composition. This is a sharp contrast to the choices of male students, who prefer courses in business administration and agriculture.

Japs Forced Internees to Do Menial Work

Calcutta (U.P.).—Lady Shenton Thomas, frail and delicate wife of the Governor of Malay when Singapore fell, has disclosed that she and other British women interned in an overcrowded camp at Singapore had been humiliated and forced to scrub Japanese bathrooms.

Lady Thomas made her disclosures at a press conference as British authorities announced in Singapore they were collecting documentary evidence of Japanese atrocities, and as refugees began streaming in from the jungle where they had hidden from the enemy.

Speaking with pursed lips as she recounted the indignities British women were forced to endure, Lady Thomas said that during 3½ years of internment 4000 women and children were housed in buildings of the notorious Changi and Sime road camps originally built for 2000.

Not Allowed to See Husbands

Eurasian women predominated in the camps which housed 27 nationalities, she said. British women were forced to clean lavatories, drains and bathrooms in the prison hospital. Women on the payroll doing "heavy fatigue" duty were paid five Singapore dollars monthly.

The women were not allowed to meet their husbands, who were confined in the same area, and Lady Thomas said she saw her husband only twice before he was taken to a Manchurian prison camp in August, 1942, where he was subsequently liberated with Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

She said doctors in the Malaya Civil Service interned here kept the health of internees remarkably good with medical supplies they had concealed from the Japanese. The Japanese would not give them any medical supplies and three women suffering from diabetes were refused insulin which the Japanese had in abundance.

Joint Committee Meeting Planned

The Girl Home Makers and Junior American Citizens' committees will meet at 8 p. m. Thursday at 1727 Massachusetts ave. nw., to plan winter work for children. The committees are formed by representatives from 60 chapters of the DAR in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. George W. Muller, chairman of the Girl Home Makers, and Mrs. William Clark Taylor, chairman of the Junior American Citizens, will preside. National and State officers are invited.

Harris & Ewing
. . . Chapel nuptial rites
MRS. RICHARD G. BRANNON

Mrs. Chambers Hostess

The Woman's Club of Riverdale, Md., will meet Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the home of Mrs. W. W. Chambers, 5803 Cleveland ave. The name of the speaker will be announced later.

GIs' French Brides Study Future Home

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Paris.—Twelve wide-eyed French brides and their G.I. husbands heard about how life is lived in the United States—from running up department store bills to reading the funnies—at the opening of the Rainbow Center brides' school here.

A similar Red Cross school in London was such a success that it was decided to present a semi-monthly course in Paris. The French girls will learn about American menus, budget balancing, schools, clubs and charities. They also will learn English, and there will be lectures on the workings of the American Government for those who may desire to become citizens. The program director is Miss Garnet Thomasson, Marion, Ohio.

The brides, most of them nineteen years old, seemed elated as Miss Thomasson, explained the social and home life of women in America. She warned the girls, however, against the first flush of popularity just because they are French, and counseled them to make lasting friendships.

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The Post's Books of the Week

Biography of Mr. Truman And Roth's Study of Japan Highlight Today's Reading

By Sterling North

Dilemma in Japan. By Andrew Roth. Little, Brown. $3.50

Gilbert and Sullivan, you should be with us at this hour—covering our occupation of Japan.

It would tantalize your pretty taste for paradox—

The way we hail Hirohito, son of heaven, while threatening to jail his severest critic, Andrew Roth, for Dangerous Thoughts.

ROTH

The way we warned Tojo, the Lord High Executioner, of his forthcoming arrest, then saved him from suicide.

We've got the very model of a modern five-star general using Korean Quislings and Jap Gestapo to teach the Orientals democracy.

And think of the lyrical possibilities in the names of our new bosom companions in Japan; big business or the Zaibatsu; militarists or Gumbatsu; bureaucrats or Kambatsu; aristocracy or Mombatsu. And all four rhyme with Joseph Grew.

Little has changed, O most astute gentlemen, since you wrote "H. M. S. Pinafore" and "The Mikado." The peerage of both your nation and ours retains the complacent insularity of caste.

Joseph Grew, who still believes that the Emperor is "the only stabilizing force" in Japan, is not embarrassed to admit:

"After eight years in Japan I had the feeling . . . almost as if the gatherings were of old friends in Boston and not in Tokyo . . . The Tokugawas, Konoyes, Matsudairas, Matsukatas might have been Saltonstalls and Sedgwicks and Peabodys."

And Andrew Roth suggests with well-documented violence that this is one explanation of the appeasement that followed. We were seduced into sending oil and scrap, raped at Pearl Harbor and are about to have our political throats cut in Tokyo by these same gentlemanly "moderates" beloved by the "Japan crowd" in the State Department.

Yes, Gilbert, you could write quite a sequel to your "Mikado." The "Chatham House" report signed by Sir Paul Butler, K. C. M. G., and his associates would certainly please Ko-Ko and the Chorus of Nobles. But it reads as though Pish-Tush and Pooh-Bah were the sole sources of their information.

"It's a dangerous subject, however, full of Dangerous Thoughts.

Maybe the chorus of school girls, guards and laborers want more rice, lower interest rates, bigger plots of land, and less frequent wars of aggression. Possibly they are growing weary of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi trusts. Possibly there is even a murmur that the "Son of Heaven" made too fabulous a fortune from his "Holy War."

Heavens, we hope Yum-Yum's attraction for Nanki-Poo wasn't sheer communism.

This Man Truman. By Frank McNaughton and Walter Hehmeyer. Whittlesey House. $2.50

Harry Truman, the man who made the grade from white cottage in Lamar, Mo., to White House, has a streak of honest, stubborn independence which amazed Tom Pendergast, surprised many politicians during the days of the magnificent accomplishments of the Truman Committee and may yet upset a few complacent souls who think of the President as a compromiser.

McNAUGHTON

HEHMEYER

Truman is a shrewd poker player who can be tough when the situation warrants. Soft peace connivers, rabid nationalists and pressure boys seeking to rule or ruin, please take notice.

Truman thinks of himself as the common man. But few have plowed a straighter furrow in Missouri loam or national politics.

He is colorless only if we concede that the typical American is colorless. Soda clerk, newsboy, railroad paymaster among tough section hands, artillery officer, unsuccessful merchant, notably successful politician, Harry Truman worked hard, paid his debts, learned his various jobs, and arose through no miracle to the most publicized assignment in the United States.

Men like Hatch and Ball, who have served with Truman on his committees, know him for one of the most lovable, deeply sincere and inherably modest men who ever graced the Senate.

This short, rapidly assembled biography is not a definite study, but will furnish the average reader a rounded picture of an admirable man.

Truman is 5 feet 8, weighs 165 pounds, wears quiet suits, a blue polka-dot tie, shaves with a safety razor and strops the blades on the palm of his hand. He lives modestly, rises at 6:30 each morning, eats lightly, walks at the Army pace, and works far into the evening. He can sleep at the touch of the pillow.

He fears God, can swear like a trooper, limits himself to two drinks of Bourbon, plays classical music and loves only one woman. Sounds like a very swell guy.

The House of Europe. By Paul Scott Mowrer. Houghton Mifflin. $3.75

The late H. J. Smith, fabulous managing editor of the Chicago Daily News (who helped develop Hecht, Gunther, Sandburg, Lloyd Lewis, Bob Casey and the Mowrers) actually advised Paul Scott Mowrer to "stay in Chicago where you belong."

MOWRER

Paul decided instead to accept Publisher Victor Lawton's offer to go to Europe. There for more than two decades he covered brilliantly the war and the "peace."

He acquired a mustache, a cane, a knowledge of several languages and a close acquaintanceship with the great and near great making news. He covered the Balkan fracasas, the rife in the Rift and World War I—several times going into no man's land and dangerous sectors for first-hand stories. And Paul probably knew (and knows) more famous Europeans from Clemenceau to Benes than any living correspondent.

This modest autobiography which checks well with Paul's dispatches over the years, proves that Paul was right about our great mistake in not entering the League of Nations, right about our idiocy in weakening France at the naval conference, right about England's stupidity in strengthening Germany.

His book, "Balkanized Europe," made after a swing through Europe right after Versailles, can still be used as a text book on minority problems all over the Continent.

Curiously enough he still clings to the "Balance of Power" formula for maintaining peace, although his "balance" would always call for a strong France backed by England and America.

Canoeing, fly fishing, reading the classics, writing poetry and traveling have been Paul's hobbies. He brings to each a quiet, contemplative mind. Hollywood would not recognize the type.

A Stone, a Leaf, a Door. By Thomas Wolfe. Scribners. $2.50

One of the curious literary trends of the last 15 years has been the almost complete disappearance of good poetry. Numerous inconclusive explanations have tied this phenomenal disappearance to social trends, to economic trends, to world-wide cynicism and war weariness.

My own unorthodox explanation is that the poetic urge has found new outlets. A good case could be made for the theory that men like Hemingway, Steinbeck and Thomas Wolfe are the great American poets of our era, but that they have chosen to write in prose.

WOLFE

Strong evidence to bolster this theory comes between the covers of "A Stone, a Leaf, a Door."

"Prose" passages from Thomas Wolfe's gargantuan novels have been arranged as verse by Sergt. John S. Barnes with striking effect.

Wolfe wrote prodigiously and at high speed. He has been accused of oratory and bombast. Words came from him in a torrent like Niagara. But often they were singing words with deeply rhythmic patterns.

Which of us has known his brother?
Which of us has looked into his father's heart?
Which of us has not remained forever prison-pent?
Which of us is not forever a stranger and alone?

The sweep of America is here. The sun-baked fields of the South. The slums of New York and Chicago, the cool serenity or mountains. But Wolfe himself remains an exile in a country he loves, a wanderer, a seeker for some far and half-forgotten grotto. And the song he sang was the song of a man who walked alone in darkness. One needs to hear the sound of a human voice—even one's own—on such a journey.

Marquand Novel Is Sent to Publisher

John P. Marquand, who recently returned from a tour of the Pacific as a correspondent, has just delivered the manuscript of his new novel, "Repent in Haste," to Little Brown. The story of the war marriage of a young Navy flier, it is scheduled for publication in November.

Kantor's Youth May Pay Off

MacKinlay Kantor was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth—quite the contrary— and yet his childhood in Webster City, Iowa, may prove highly profitable. Twentieth-Century Fox has just paid $15,000 for an option on an as yet unwritten autobiographical narrative of Mr. Kantor's first 15 years.

WILLIAM MOYERS' illustration for "The Virginian" is a prize-winner in the third competition of the Limited Editions Club

This Nifty Plot Is Entertaining

Puzzle For Wantons. By Patrick Quentin. Simon and Schuster. $2.

Lieut. Peter Duluth, USNR, home from the Pacific on leave, and his beautiful wife, Iris, the Hollywood movie star, are house guests of Lorraine Pleygel, one of the richest girls in the world, at her incredible estate on the Nevada shore of Lake Tahoe, near Reno. Three ladies from San Francisco awaiting divorces are also being entertained. Two of them are murdered and the third has a narrow escape. But trust the Duluths to solve the mystery before the police have time to turn around.

Patrick Quentin has turned out an amusing yarn full of appalling characters, and there's a pretty nifty murder plot this time . . . the excitement boiling as the corpses mount. One of the smartest and most entertaining of the early fall mysteries.

He Enjoys Apple Pie, Too

Santayana Says He's Lazy, But Hopes to Finish Work

By Dwight L. Pitkin

Rome (AP).—George Santayana, living the life of a recluse in a convent here at the age of 81, says he is lazy, because he doesn't apply himself to his writing every day.

The famous savant and one-time Harvard professor, called by some critics the greatest American philosopher, says he already has written one more book than he intended to write. Now, however, he is working on still another book. It will be about world politics and he has had it in his system ever since before World War I.

"I am lazy," the philosopher contends. "Sometimes I go for three or four days without writing a line. I find pleasure in doing nothing. Some people cannot do that; they get bored with themselves. But with me it is an art—just doing nothing."

Nevertheless, Santayana, who is nimble and sprightly with a zest for life, even though it is a cloistered life and he says he is living on borrowed time, hopes to complete the book some of these days. His title for it is "Dominations and Powers."

Santayana, who writes leisurely with an old-fashioned steel pen, says, "the book now has moral unity, but it lacks formal unity. Parts of it already have been published. If I don't have time to give it the formal unity it should have, it could be published as an uncompleted work."

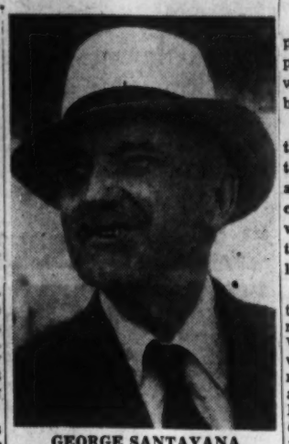
Santayana keeps up with world events by reading Italian newspapers. His favorite is the Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano.

The Madrid-born philosopher, perhaps best known to Americans for his novel on New England life, "The Last Puritan," and his recent autobiographical work, "Persons and Places," says he frequently is asked why he doesn't write another novel.

Accepts Changed World

"I don't need money," he explains. "I have no greed. I have everything I want. And I wrote all that I had to say in 'The Last Puritan,' the memoirs of my time. My period is that of 1890."

He added quickly, though, that most of his philosophical thinking has been done since then.



GEORGE SANTAYANA
. . . is writing on world politics

Santayana accepts the changed world with a philosophical smile. Yes, he had read about the atomic bomb.

"I am not a physicist," he says, "but I understand the atom bomb is no larger than an orange and that its action is contagious. It shows that matter is active."

Enjoys Apple Pie

Santayana, who came to Rome 21 years ago, has been living for three years in the Mount Celio Hospital of the Sisters of the Little Company of Mary.

Friends in America frequently send him food packages and his housekeeper, Sister Angela White, formerly of Chicago, prepares something special.

"Today I had apple pie made from ingredients in one of the packages," Santayana said with evident relish. Sugar and white flour are scarce articles in Rome, even though apples are plentiful right now.

"It was delicious," Santayana said.

Philosophers like good food, too.

Writers Claim Crime Doesn't Pay—Enough

By Trudi McCullough

New York (AP).—"Crime doesn't pay—enough!" That's the impromptu battle cry of mystery writers as they open a crusade to boost their income.

Most whodunit authors claim they must write four books a year to average $40 a week. That doesn't apply to the topflight writers, of course, but they, too, are fed up with being in what they regard as the penny ante division of publishing profits.

Indeed, it's the most successful thriller thinkers-up who are the motivating force of Mystery Writers of America, Inc., organized with the avowed intent of getting more money for themselves. They are prepared, if necessary, says Ken Crossen, executive vice president, to go into the publishing reprint business on their own. (Reprints constitute 85 per cent of the mystery publishing business.)

Deters Writer's Efforts

But Mystery Writers of America, Inc., is after more than reprint profits. They want to raise the prices paid for movie rights. Top price, Crossen says, for average mysteries is $5000. In Radio, he says many network mystery programs pay as little as $150 a week.

In initial book publication (as separate from reprint business) he says a sale of 20,000 is exceptional for a mystery, but 12,000 of those are sold to rental libraries and read by 50 to 100 persons with no royalty benefits to the author. Critics usually group all mystery reviews at the end of their column; that, Crossen argues, deters the writers' effort toward merit.

Awards to Be Made

Mystery Writers of America, Inc. (which has on its board of directors such names as Ellery Queen, Mignon G. Eberhart, Rex Stout, Craig Rice, and Erle Stanley Gardner) has prepared a program that starts off with a high powered publicity campaign. It will award "Oscars" for the best mystery novel, movie, short story, radio show and critical column each year.

More Drama Than Mystery Marks Simenon's Newest

The Shadow Falls. By Georges Simenon. Harcourt, Brace, $2.50.

An unsolved murder? In a book by the famous French police novelist? Strange but true. The clouds of suspicion which hang like Pittsburgh fog over the death of wealthy shipowner Oscar Donadieu are still hanging on the last page.

Undoubtedly a calamity for M. Donadieu, his death was bad for his family, too. A believer in authority, so long as wielded by himself, the old gentleman had ruled the roost. And the smell of candles and funeral bouquets was scarcely out of the house before his wife, children and children-in-law were taking advantage of their new liberty to get into various scrapes.

For a while it appeared that the downfall of the House of Donadieu would be a quick cave-in. And then suddenly there turned up a new authority, who took charge of family affairs, ironed out the problems and soon had things running to the satisfaction of all.

This knight-to-the rescue was the last person the family would have expected or wanted as their head—an ex-ne'er-do-well who had crashed the House of Donadieu as clandestine lover of the youngest daughter. When disillusion came Philippe was out of reach.

The book is written from a psychological angle, with Simenon's usual expertly created atmosphere. Although more melodrama than tragedy, it is an attempt to handle sensational material in a thoughtful, restrained manner. The translation, obviously by an Englishman, will seem awkward to American readers.

Good entertainment. M.-M.

"It packs an emotional wallop that will leave you weak. This is Mr. Williams' best and most powerful book. I don't know any higher praise for it than that." — *George Minot, Boston Herald*

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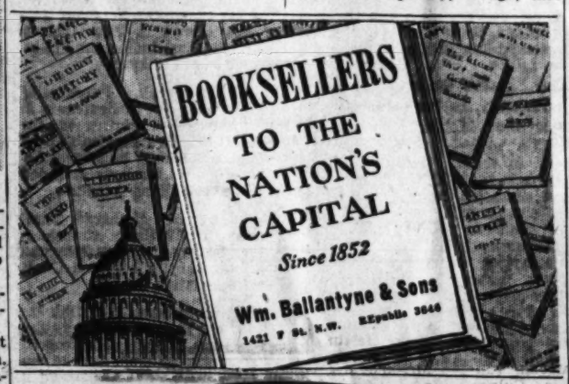

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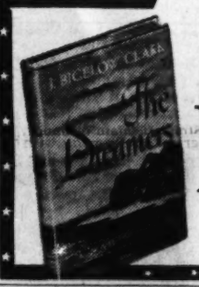

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Atomic Energy
FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

By HENRY DEWOLF SMYTH
Chairman, Dept. of Physics, Princeton University. Consultant to the "Manhattan District" (The cryptic title given to the Atomic Bomb project by the U. S. Corps of Engineers)

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Announcing The President Is Exacting Assignment

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor.

"PUTTING the President on the air" is one of the most exacting, exciting and desirable assignments that a radio announcer can have, but it is certainly one of the briefest. Under ordinary circumstances the announcer says simply, "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States." When the President has concluded his speech, the usual closing is, "You have just heard the President of the United States. And now our National Anthem."

SIMMS

However brief this announcement the men who make it are carefully chosen by their respective networks. Necessarily dignified and free of flagrant identifying characteristics in their voices, these men must also be acceptable to the Secret Service.

Each network chooses one announcer (and usually one alternate) from its Washington staff, and this man not only presents the President in his talks from the Capital, but also travels with him on his special train when he goes out of town. If there is no expectation that the President will address the country while he is out of Washington, one announcer only goes along to cover all networks.

Although Calvin Coolidge was the first Chief Executive to go on the air (in an address to Congress in 1923) it was the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt who used radio to its fullest advantage and brought it directly into the White House.

Radio arrangements which were devised for his use are used in much the same way by President Truman, including the loose-leaf notebook to hold the script.

The Diplomatic Reception Room holds, at the time of the broadcast, four network announcers, eight network engineers, several executives, Secret Service men, Government and personal friends of the President and his family. Before the newsreel companies set up a special room elsewhere in the White House for their purposes, a number of newsreel camera and sound men were also present.

The announcers are closeted for their portions of the broadcast in four separate heavily curtained recesses with isinglass panels, to prevent the voices of the announcers carrying to the neighboring microphones. In each booth, the announcer has one live mike and one auxiliary mike to use in case the first one fails.

At exactly 10 seconds after the hour selected by the President for his address, the preliminary announcement is made. This may be the customary nine-word introduction, or may be longer as circumstances indicate, but all four networks must finish at the same time. Then the President speaks. Holding prepared scripts in their hands, the announcers follow the text, retiring to their booths again when the President's message is drawing to a close. Allowing a brief moment to be sure the President has no further word to append to the prepared speech, the four men make the final announcement.

The Presidential announcers change from time to time, when replacements or special additions are necessary, but the alumni group is still small. The current active members are Bryson Rash for American, Carlton Smith and Don Fischer for NBC, Lee Vickers for CBS, Karl Bates for Mutual and Richard MacNamara for WINX.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

The OPA is discussion topic for Arthur Carroll, jr., Joseph Danzansky, Jack Friedlander, John Laskey, jr., Robert Thompson, Jay Walker and Francis Williamson on "The Lawyer Speaks." **WINX—4:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

Paula Lenchner, soprano, and **Eunice Podis**, pianist, both 1945 winners of National Federation of Music Clubs auditions, solo with NBC Symphony. **WRC—5 p. m.**

VARIETY

CBS West Coast Preview of fall programs—**Frank Sinatra, Lionel Barrymore, Ginny Sims,** Gene Autry, **Jimmy Durante,** Garry Moore, Jack Carson, **Joan Davis,** Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton, **Ann Sothern,** Marlin Hurt, Hanley Stafford, **Nelson Eddy,** Ozzie Nelson, Harriet Hilliard, **Claudette Colbert** and **Don Ameche** participate in hour and a half show. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

SPORTS

Washington Nats play Philadelphia Athletics in final Nat game of season. **WOL—1:30 p. m.**

Washington Redskins play Green Bay Packers. **WMAL—1:55 p. m.**

ANOTHER batch of radio regulars return to the air this week. Today: Gene Autrey (WTOP-CBS 5:30 p. m.) and Cass Daley (WRC-NBC 7:30 p. m.) . . . Wednesday: Eddie Cantor (WRC-NBC 9 p. m.) . . . Thursday: Dick Powell in "Rogue's Gallery" (WOL-Mutual 8:30 p. m.) . . . Friday: Ginny Simms (WTOP-CBS 7:30 p. m.)

Ed Smiles Is Serving On 'Nahant'

Yeoman 2/c Edwin Wagner Smiles, 3841 Beecher st., formerly on the staff of The Washington Post, is a member of the crew of the USS Nahant (AN 63), a net tender, which was commissioned at Portland, Oreg., on August 24. Smiles saw 22 months of duty in the Central Pacific aboard an LST which participated in the actions at Kwajalein, Eniwetok and Guam. The U. S. S. Nahant, commanded by Lieut. Walter M. Hupfel, is 100 feet long, has a 25-foot beam and displaces 325 tons.

From Wright Field, Ohio, comes word that **Frank Peter Cyr,** whose wife resides at 1018 Massachusetts ave. ne., has attained the rank of captain. He is assigned in the ATSC to the Judge Advocate General's Office.

James Burkett, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burkett, 117 C st., has been promoted to the grade of staff sergeant with the Army Air Forces Air Transport Command in the Netherlands East Indies. Sergeant Burkett is in charge of handling passengers at the terminal of the 1562d AAF Base Unit of the ATC's Pacific Division.

Sergt. Elliott Grove, USCM, son of Dominic Grove, 419 G st. se., has graduated from the Parachute Riggers School at the Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station (lighter-than-air) upon completion of three months of special training. Rigger trainees learn to pack and repair all types of Navy parachutes and a jump from a Navy blimp with a parachute packed personally by each trainee is one of the graduation prerequisites.

The heavy cruiser, USS Canberra, which was damaged off Formosa by a Japanese aerial torpedo, will soon be back at sea following extensive repairs and improvements at Boston Navy Yard. Capt. **Alexander R. Early,** USN, 3705 Military rd., who skippered "The Cranberry" as her crew have nicknamed her, received the Navy Cross for his part in saving the damaged ship and bringing her to port. Serving aboard at the time she was hit were the following personnel from the District: Lieut. (j. g.) **Eugene R. Eldridge,** 11 Nicholson st.; **Robert E. Hammersley,** machinist maté 3/c, 410 15th st. ne.; **Charles P. King,** radarman 2/c, whose wife lives at 1642 V st. se.; **Howard F. Miller,** seaman 1/c, son of Mrs. E. M. Daniels, 2324 40th st.; **Enrice P. Quattrecciocchi,** water tender 2/c, son of Angelo Quattrecciocchi, 617 Girard st. ne., and **Robert Rawles,** steward 3/c, son of William Rawles, 2015 Portner pl.

Serving board the USS Essex in the Pacific are **Louis W. Creed** aviation ordnanceman 2/c, 2901 Army and Navy dr., Arlington, Va.; **James R. Caudle,** seaman 1/c; **Hobart C. Smith,** seaman 2/c, whose wife lives at 122 Ellsworth st., Alexandria, Va.

VETERANS of landings on Iheya Shima, aboard a Coast Guard-manned LST, are Francis E. Gross, storekeeper 1/c, 1019 14th st., and Edward Murphy, chief gunner's mate, son of F. B. Murphy, 2817 63d pl., Cheverly, Md.

CADETS in Coast Guard aboard a Great Lakes cutter are Richard C. Taylor, 1743 22d st.; Henry V. Harmon, 16 Poplar ave., Takoma Park; Robert L. Davis, jr., 4000 Wilson blvd., Arlington, and Roger G. Devan, 3020 43d st.

Great Field Yet Untouched

War Shows Great Possibilites In Movies for Educational Use

By Sonia Stein

Gen. George Marshall has said that the World War II has seen the development of two new weapons: the airplane and the motion picture. His reference was not to motion pictures which may be regarded as almost lethal in their ability to bore and stifle the audience, but to the 20-million-dollars worth of training films which the Army and Navy have been using to train personnel.

By the end of 1943, Hollywood had already supplied the War Department with 10,200 training features and 11,890 training shorts. And the GIs asked for more. Military instructors have estimated that film instruction has speeded up learning from 25 to 35 per cent and cut 10-week courses to 6 weeks.

In the field of industry, training films have done an equally vital job. After seeing some of them, Paul V. McNutt, then head of the War Manpower Commission, said, "these training films, designed as a new type of teaching tool, are making educational history by teaching workers essential skills, motion by motion."

Tests conducted on a controlled basis have indicated that the picture method increases learning by as high as 50 per cent. In the cases of illiterates and persons of low intelligence, the increase is even more marked.

Teaching by doing is still a very necessary part of the educational system: no girl will ever learn to bake a cake by watching it done in the movies and no boy will ever become a master carpenter by making mental notes. But the time that can be saved by cutting lectures down with the straight film and animated cartoon method will give infinitely more time for practice, trial and error which the teacher can supervise and correct.

It is not only physical sciences and geography that can be taught by this method, although neutrons hopping from one atom to another, find their most felicitous explanation via cartoons and continent jumping becomes easy and inexpensive with travelogues.

History, art, social science also adapt well to the idea.

Research is Important

Historical motion pictures can be made accurately, although at present they rarely are. To a certain extent they will be misleading because the actors appearing in them are seldom the original people. If more people think Alexander Graham Bell looked like Don Ameche than do not, there isn't much to be done about it except beg for better casting and more makeup artistry in films designed for schools. But in this connection, although we sometimes find it hard to see news as history, bear in mind the countless motion pictures we have of modern history, beginning roughly with the Wilson Administration and never stopping.

From D-Day to VE-Day in Europe alone, 14,000 cameramen took over 10 million feet of film. What is news to you will be history to children in a few years' time.

The Library of Congress recently has undertaken to keep on file all pictures made anywhere in the world which might be of interest or importance to researchers and other comparable groups. With this agency acting as custodian of at least one master print of every picture of merit made and also undertaking to catalogue and advise educational groups about the film collection, there is little doubt that historical films will be available for the future.

Can Equalize Opportunity, Too

Curiously, in the field to which it is most related, literature, the motion picture industry can do least to teach. Despite the fact that any book with sufficient plot and character interest is grist to the cinema mill, the writing style and intrinsic values apart from construction which make a book a masterpiece cannot be captured intact. Except for the large and often neglected field of dramatic literature which would blossom into something living under learned and imaginative hands, literature will rely only in part on educational films.

However, since the lecture method is used almost exclusively in college teaching and since literature courses frequently yield some of the most brilliant lectures, motion pictures can help to distribute the wealth. It is a by-word in most colleges that you must choose your courses by the teacher, not by the subject. If the clear, dramatic, illuminating lectures of George Lyman Kittredge, Marjorie Hope Nicholson and their colleagues can be sent out on a couple of reels of film to a small college in the Western desert lands just as easily as to a wealthy Eastern college, there will be a greater equality of opportunity in education than ever before. And, it would seem, a greater degree of education, since better lecturers are noted for their ability to teach, not merely for their ability to attract and entertain the student mind.

Learning Through Eyes

In one of the subdivisions of literature, poetry, films can be used although radio (not so pliable in time) or recordings can be used instead. How infinitely much better to have the author or a qualified interpreter read material which is meant exclusively for the ear and not the eye, than for untutored students to attempt the difficult work or be obliged to listen to an unskilled instructor coping with the material.

Motion pictures can, at a reasonable cost, bring every physical facility needed for demonstration and every recognized authority into every college, high school and even civic auditorium in the country.

Coupled with other teaching methods which are necessary, to a greater or lesser degree depending on the subject matter and the students involved, motion pictures can turn to practical good psychologists' discovery that 90 per cent of all our learning comes through our eyes, and spare those beleaguered few who find it difficult or almost impossible to assimilate material presented in printed form.

Unit Plaque Award Won By D.C. Men

The Meritorious Service Unit Plaque has been awarded to the Fifty-first Ordnance Ammunition Company, members of which from this area are Corpl. **John B. Dickman,** son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dickman, 3628 Veazey st. nw.; S/Sergt. **John J. Payne,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Payne, 1009 S st., and Corpl. **George P. Farver,** whose wife lives at 1450 Irving st. Cited for "superior performance of duty and the achievement and maintenance of a high standard of military and profession proficiency," the unit is stationed on New Caledonia and has had 43 months of overseas service.

T/4 Edward R. Burnett, son of Mrs. Bessie Burnett, 1708 Gales st., is serving in the Pacific with the 285th Ordnance Tank Maintenance Company, a unit that has recently been awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks Sergt. Burnett has been overseas 20 months.

At the AAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Texas, recent graduates included Capt. **Richard J. Colfer,** son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Colfer, 18 16th st. ne.; First Lieut. **Joseph A. Connor, jr.,** whose wife lives at 5425 Western ave., and First Lieut. **Emmett P. Madigan,** whose wife lives at 3102 Cathedral ave. The school specializes in training physicians and surgeons in a special branch of medical knowledge practically unknown during World War I, but which now aids in safeguarding the lives of Army pilots and air forces personnel. This course is one prerequisite for attaining the wings of a "Flight Surgeon" in the Medical Corps, United States Army Air Corps.

Corpl. **Joan Cox,** 2601 16th st., was promoted to sergeant at Harlingen Army Airfield, Flexible Gunnery School, Tex. Two other promotions to corporal at the same field are Pfc. **Carroll Watkin** and Pvt. **Charles Owens.**

Capt. **John Kelliher,** 1359 Bryant st. ne., has been assigned to duty at the AAF Training Command headquarters at Fort Worth, Tex. He is serving in the adjutant general's section after 26 months as an adjutant and personnel officer with a bombardment group in the Fifteenth Air Force overseas.

John Pogue, whose wife lives at 1532 D st. ne., has attained the rank of captain, according to word from India Burma Theater headquarters. Pogue attended the University of Rochester and was employed as a laboratory technician by Eastman Kodak Co. there.

Pvt. **Raymond Taylor,** whose wife lives at 1111 F st. sw., is a member of an Army unit in the Motor Transport Service, India. It maintains and operates repair stations for personnel working from Ledo to Kunming, China.

Capt. Sanford Witkowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Witkowski, 436 Peabody st., now has the rank of captain at Lieut. Gen. Barton Yount's Training Command headquarters, Fort Worth, Tex. He is on duty in the civilian section personnel division. Capt. Witkowski, a navigator with the Fifteenth Air Force for six months, engaged in 50 missions and won the Air Medal with three Clusters and the European Theater ribbon with two Campaign Stars.

Angelo Massine, radio technician 3/c, USNR, son of Mrs. J. C. Massine, 618 Orleans pl. ne., is a crew member on a war-bond flagship which lists no casualties for damage after taking part in nine sea strikes in the Pacific. His ship was constructed through war-bond purchases of a southern community and saw her first action at Matsuwa Island, 1944.

Cpl. Lee Bury Is Promoted In Kweiyang

Corpl. **Leo Bury,** 2224 13th st. se., has been promoted to his present rank in Kweiyang, China. Corporal Bury was inducted in July, 1941 and took his basic training at Fort Belvoir, Va. He has been overseas since March, 1944, and served in India as a topographical draftsman. He went to China in February, 1945, as a construction supervisor with a Services of Supply unit.

At Harlingen AAF, Tex., Pfc. **William Gately,** 1322 Potomac ave., and **Harvet Jackson,** 1435 E st., received promotions to corporals.

Truman Keesey, son of Mrs. R. A. Keesey, 23 Boston ave., Takoma Park Md., has been promoted to sergeant. He is an administrative technician in Public Relations Section at the Fifth Air Force Service Command Headquarters, Okinawa. Overseas 19 months, Sergeant Keesey has served in New Guinea, Netherland East Indies, the Philippines and the Ryukyus.

Jacob Cornwell, Purcellville, Va., became a second lieutenant at the graduation exercises of the Chemical Warfare Service Officer Candidate School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. He formerly attended the Virginia Military Institute.

Following his discharge Coast Guardsman **William Crenshaw,** 1401 Oglethorpe st., has returned here from the Philadelphia Coast Guard Separation Center.

Irving Hackerman, 6000 13th st., attained the rank of captain in the Signal Corps. Captain Hackerman recently returned from duty in the European Theater of Operations and is now stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

George Pennell, seaman, 2/c, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Pennell, 22 East Oak st., Alexandria, Va., is serving aboard the USS North Carolina which is part of the Pacific Fleet engaged in occupying Japan.

Samuel May, son of Mrs. M. W. May, Alabama Hall, Arlington Farms, Arlington, Va., has advanced to fireman, 1/c, USNR. He was one who participated in the two-day strike against the Ryukyus and Inland Sea area of Japan and in operations in support of the invasion of Okinawa.

Robert McChesney, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McChesney, 109 Summerfield rd., Chevy Chase, Md., was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army upon successful completion of the Officer Candidate course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

Corpl. **George Corbi,** son of Mrs. A. Corbi, 114 Upsal st. se., has been assigned to Cazes Air Base, Casablanca, with the Air Transport Command's North African Division, commanded by Brigadier General James S. Stonwell.

Advertisement

Listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

THOSE OF YOU who were listening last Sunday at 3:00 p. m. when WTOP brought you "Stars in the Afternoon" from Carnegie Hall in New York won't need another invitation to listen to "The Biggest Show in Town" this afternoon at the same time. Today's hour-and-a-half of smash hit entertainment comes from Hollywood, and features such stars as Frank Sinatra, Jimmy Durante and Gary Moore, Gene Autry, Baby Snooks and Daddy, Nelson Eddy, Marlin Hurt and Beulah, Ann Sothern, Lionel Barrymore, Ozzie and Harriet, Ginny Simms, Joan Davis, Blondie and Dagwood, and many others. Time: 3:00 to 4:25 p. m. today. Nuf sed!

★ ★ ★

Oh, Marie!

When Alexander Graham Bell—or was it Don Ameche?—invented the telephone, he must have had Marie McGrain in mind. Because Marie, who's in charge of the WTOP switchboard from 6:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. each day, can do more with that conglomeration of plugs, switches and blinking lights than any other woman we know.

Marie McGrain

Marie has been here at WTOP since October 2, 1933—twelve years less a few days—and she can tell you more about the growth and devleopment of modern radio than most people we know. She's the first person to feel public reaction; when rumors used to sweep the city like wildfire during wartime, Marie's switchboard would light up and her deft fingers would start flying.

Bane of Marie's existence are WTOP'S "morning men"—Uncle Bill Jenkins and Arthur Godfrey—who will nonchalantly suggest to listeners that they "call Marie and tell her what number you'd like to hear next." It's rare that Marie doesn't suddenly find her coffee and donuts interrupted by a hundred flashing lights. No shrinking violet, Marie will storm into the studios, threaten Arthur and Bill with "I'll wring your neck!"

Marie McGrain is one big reason why you don't find many stuffy people here at WTOP. Let some absent-minded executive forget to answer his 'phone, and Marie will pop out of her tiny cubicle and shriek into the halls:

"Answer your 'phone, stupid!"

That's the quickest way of getting rid of the "executive complex" we know.

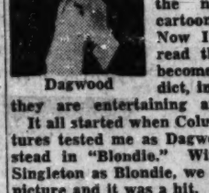
(P. S.—Don't forget October 2nd—Marie's 12th Anniversary here at WTOP. Give her a ring.)

★ ★ ★

Guest Artist!

(Arthur Lake—"Dagwood"—to you—tells us his troubles.)

People who tell me they will see me in the comic strips scare me. To me, such people are more than plain bores with dusty formulas instead of ideas in their talk. They may even be right.


Dagwood

Six years ago I seldom read the newspaper cartoon pages. Now I have to read them. I've become an addict, in fact, for they are entertaining and more.

It all started when Columbia Pictures tested me as Dagwood Bumstead in "Blondie." With Penny Singleton as Blondie, we made the picture and it was a hit. We made another. We went on CBS with a "Blondie" program which originally was intended to be a summer vacation series—and we've been doing it every Monday for two years. And making Blondie films.

Now, I like Blondie. I look forward to reading each new program in the Monday CBS series. Penny Singleton is a great girl. It is pleasant to work with her.

But my hair won't lay down any more. My own hair, Arthur Lake's hair, shoots off at right angles from Dagwood's head so much that Arthur Lake is having trouble brushing it flat when he isn't acting.

Postmen shrink from Arthur Lake. They feel the Dagwood in him may break out any moment, and they want to give him room.

Arthur Lake never borrowed a lawn-mower in his life that he didn't return the same day. Never. But now the neighbors think of things to do inside the house when I start to pass the time of day over the back fence.

Wants New Role

I can't wear a bow tie. Not, that is, without expecting to hear the little boys on the street yell after me, "Oh, Blooooooondie!"

It may be that Dagwood hasn't yet completely taken over Arthur Lake. But I'm not sure. And since Fate seems to turn to the comic strips for acting subjects for me, I'd like to get an application on file.

I want to be Superman. Or Joe Palooka. Or Buck Rogers. One of those guys who always wins.

After I've done being Dagwood of the "Blondie" series, that is in forty or fifty years, perhaps. If Dagwood could play Superman. I mean if Buck Rogers is Arthur Lake. 'No.'

Something's gone wrong. Oh, Bloooooooondie!

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, September 23 — **Washington** — **Eastern War Time**

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8, Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05 Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:55, 8:55.	News, 7. 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05. Calling Youth, 8:45.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, Treasury Salute, 6:45, Music, 7-8:30, Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Camp Meeting Choir 8:30
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " " On a Bus :45 " "	World News Roundup Gardening Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	CBS Morning News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 Lothrop Stoddard :45 News	Bible Highlights " " Recordiana	Bible Class " " Melody's the Thing	News; Musical Memories Crown Capers	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue	Church of the Air " " Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 String Quartet :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Isles in News Singtime Nathan Shilkret Little Betsy Ross Girl	News; Review Lel's Waltz Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness	News; Latin Moods Latin Moods News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 Around the World :15 " " :30 Friendship Ranch :45 " "	News Nancy Osgood NBC Concert Orch.	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour	WINX News The Little Show On Wings of Song	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1945	Today in History Jay Carmody People's Platform
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 Orson Wells :30 Bing Crosby :45 Redskins Rally	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table	Hillman; McNutt Ilka Chase Washington Nats vs.	News; Trade Winds Trade Winds Tavern The Animal Fair	" " " " News; Composers Meet the Composers	Transatlantic Call " " Lyman Bryson News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Redskins :15 vs. :30 Green Bay Packers :45 " "	Ford Show " " Westinghouse Program	Philadelphia Athletics " " " "	News; Music Music by Heitor-Villa-Lobos	Swing Along " " News; Roll of Hits Honor Roll of Hits	Stradivari Orchestra " " World News Today
3	:00 " " " " :15 " " " " :30 " " " " :45 " " " "	World Parade " " One Man's Family	" " " " " "	News; Curtain Call Curtain Call Concert Favorites	" " " " " " Band Box	Stars in the Afternoon " " " " " "
4	:00 " " " " :15 " " " " :30 Fifth Quarter :45 " "	Army Hour " " RCA Show	Your America " " The Nebbs	News; Gas'l't Gaieties Gaslight Gaieties The Lawyer Speaks	Fletcher News Cavalcade of Music Theater of the Air	" " " " " " News Nelson Eddy
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " " " :30 Charlotte :45 Greenwood	Symphony Hour " " " "	The Shadow " " Nick Carter	News; Music Music of the Masters Music for Sunday	Battle of the Crooners Hazel and Harold News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour " " Gene Autry News; William Shirer
6	:00 Summer Hour :15 Paul Whiteman :30 Sunday Evening :45 Party	Cathelic Hour " " The Great Gildersleeve	Quick As a Flash " " News, Cedric Foster Off The Scoreboard	WINX News Concert Hall Three Quarter Time Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle " " News; Sports Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet " " Baby Snooks Show
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Wayne King's Orch. " " Band Wagon Myst'ries (Dick Powell)	Sweetheart Time " " Dale Carnegie Swing High	News; Modern Moods Modern Moods Beyond Victory Piano Portaits	Ave Maria Hour " News; Show Time Veterans' Child	Thin Man " Blondie "
8	:00 String Ensemble :15 Scores in Melody :30 Meadowbrook Club :45 " "	Charlie McCarthy " " Tommy Dorsey " "	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter	News; Bibleway Bibleway Church " "	Fifth Baptist Church " " " " " "	The Beulah Show " " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Jimmy Fiddler	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Music	Steel Horizons " " Double or Nothing	News; Symphony Hour Symphony Hour " "	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " " " "	Radio Reader's Digest " " Star Theater " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 of the Air :30 (Martha Scott) :45 James Monks)	GE All-Girl Orch. " " " Meet Me at Parky's	Brownstone Theater " " Most Honored Music	News; Guest Star A Cappella Choir Music to Remember	The Sunday Players " " News; TheNegroSpeaks The Negro Speaks	Take It or Leave It " " " We, The People " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " :45 " "	News; Sunday Feature Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light	News Summary T. Dorsey Orch. 20th Airforce Time	WINX News Musical Roundup Slumber Music	Baseball Review News; Church of God in Christ	Headlines D. C. Report Harry James Orch. " " ; News

Station W3XO, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—World Chorus; 7:15 p. m.—Charles Wolcott; 7:30 p. m.—Walter Salb; 7:45 p. m.—"
8:00 p. m.—News; 8:10 p. m.—Lawrence Welk; 8:30 p. m.—Across the Footlights; 8:45 p. m.—"
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening; 9:15 p. m.—"; 9:30 p. m.—"; 9:45 p. m.—"
10:00 p. m.—News; 10:05 p. m.—Merle Pitt; 10:20 p. m.—Concert Hour; 10:45 p. m.—"

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